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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

London, November, 1756.

PLAN *of a* COMPLETE HISTORY *of* ENGLAND.

SO many Hiſtories of England have already appeared, that the editor of this performance finds it abſolutely neceſſary to make the Public acquainted with the motives which have induced him to uſher into the world, another work on the ſame ſubject.

The author does not pretend to have diſcovered any authenic records which have eſcaped the notice of other hiſtorians; or to have thrown ſuch lights upon particular facts as muſt alter the received opinions of mankind, touching the material circumſtances of the narration. His aim is to retrench the ſuperfluities of his predeceſſors, and to preſent the Public with a ſuccinct, candid, and complete Hiſtory of our own country, which will be more eaſy in the purchaſe, more agreeable in the peruſal, and leſs burthenſome to the memory, than any work of the ſame nature, produced in theſe kingdoms.

By the enormous bulk and prolixity of every other Engliſh hiſtory that ſtands in any degree of reputation, many a reader has been deterred from learning what every perſon ought to know, and even totally diſcouraged from engaging in the moſt entertaining and uſeful of all rational enquiries.

The author has avoided all uſeleſs diſquiſitions, which ſerve only to ſwell the ſize of the volume, interrupt the thread of the narrative, and perplex the reader. His purpoſe was to compile an hiſtory, not to compoſe a diſſertation.

He has waved all remarks of his own, except ſuch as ſeemed abſolutely neceſſary, that he might not encumber the page, and diſguſt the reader, by anticipating his reflection, and foreſtalling his judgment.

He has forbore to record foreign incidents in which England has no immediate concern; as the deſign is not to publiſh the annals of Europe, but the tranſactions of one people. Neither has he literally tranſcribed every treaty of alliance, and each ſingle decree of parliament, ſo as to form a monſtrous medley of the higheſt enterprizes of power, and the lowlieſt precautions of civil œconomy. Such a work would be a dry, tedious, fatiguing collection of public acts and ſtatutes, rather than a well connected detail of hiſtorical events.

He has been upon his guard againſt that affectation of ſingularity, which is ſo apt to betray an author into a labyrinth of vague conjectures, through which the truth often vaniſhes from his reſearches.

He values himſelf upon being entirely free of all national jealouſy and prejudice; and altogether uninfluenced by that illiberal partiality which has diſgraced the works of many Engliſh hiſtorians. He is ſoured by no controverſy in religion: he is inflamed by no faction in politics. Truth is the object of his enquiry; and candid information the ſcope of his labour.

He pretends to communicate a ſummary idea of the antient inhabitants of this Iſland, as deſcribed by Greek and Latin authors, the only ſources from which we can draw any certain intelligence concerning the original poſſeſſors of Britain.

After a diſtinct detail of Cæſar's deſcent, the progreſs of the Roman arms in England under ſucceſſive emperors, the formation of the province, their improvements in the civil policy of the country, the gradual declenſion of their power, and their final retreat to the continent; he proceeds to deſcribe the firſt dawnings of the Chriſtian faith in Britain; the arrival, ſettlement, character, and genius of the Saxon adventurers: the riſe and progreſs of our conſtitution in church and ſtate; and the changes it underwent in conſequence of the Norman conqueſt.

He mentions every material tranſaction, whether of war or of peace, whether public or private, which might conduce to the illuſtration of the ſubject.

He collects his materials from the moſt authentic hiſtorians, to whoſe works he refers in the margin. He delineates the characters of princes, from the uniform tenour of their public conduct, compared with ſtriking paſſages in private life, which often exhibit the real, naked picture, uncloaked with reſerve, undiſguiſed by formality or diſſimulation.

He records every remarkable improvement in arts and ſciences, which the world has owed to the natives of this kingdom.

He exhibits a ſeparate view of eccleſiaſtical affairs, digeſted into diſtinct periods, from the firſt preaching of Chriſtianity in Britain, to the lateſt regulations of church government.

He has endeavoured to write in a clear, ſuccinct, nervous ſtile; to arrange his materials with accuracy and preciſion; to expatiate on the moſt intereſting circumſtances; and to entertain the imagination, while he informs the underſtanding.

In order to aſſiſt the memory, and ſupply proper pauſes for the attention, he has planned the work into a certain number of books or parts, each comprehending the tranſactions of one important period; and theſe are ſubdivided into chapters, furniſhed with titular contents, that diſtinguiſh every individual ſection or paragraph.

The chronology is aſcertained from year to year, on the margin.

All obſcure alluſions are explained in notes at the bottom of the page; together with the genealogical deduction of every prince's poſterity and marriages, reputed portents, detached events, and private anecdotes; which, tho' tending to elucidate the ſtory, would, if inſerted in the context, diſunite the chain of incidents, and ſpoil the uniformity of the execution.

On the whole, this work is formed upon a plan which was the reſult of the moſt mature deliberation; and has one advantage over all other hiſtories of England; namely, that of being brought home to our own times and obſervation, from the earlieſt age of our hiſtorical credit to the laſt treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

The work will be neatly printed, and contained in three volumes in quarto; with a frontiſpiece, and maps proper for the hiſtory; and the Public may depend on its appearance in the month of February, 1757.

JAMES RIVINGTON, and JAMES FLETCHER, Bookſellers at the Oxford Theatre, in Pater-noſter Row.

Prices of the different Hiſtories of England.

	£	s	d
Rapin, with Tindal's Continuation, brought down to the death of George I. 28 volumes 8vo.	8	8	0
Ditto, 5 volumes, folio.	8	8	0
Guthrie, continued by Ralph, to the death of William III. 5 volumes, folio.	10	10	0
Carte, ending at the year 1654, 4 volumes, folio.	8	0	0
The Complete Hiſtory of England, written on the Plan here preſented to the Public, deduced to the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, 3 volumes 4to. in boards.	2	12	6
Ditto, neatly bound in Calf, and lettered	3	3	0

N. B. *Thoſe Gentlemen that incline to have* The Complete Hiſtory of England, *are deſired to ſignify the ſame to* DAVID HALL, *at the New-Printing-Office, in* Philadelphia, *as ſoon as poſſible, that he may know what Number to order. They will be delivered here at a very moderate Advance on the* Sterling *Price.*

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for January, 1757.

The following Account of the dreadful Execution of FRANCIS RAVAILLAC, *for the Murder of* HENRY IV. *King of* France, *by ſtabbing him in his Coach, will not be unpleaſing to our curious Readers, as the ſame Torments may poſſibly be experienced by the Wretch who made an Attempt upon the Life of the preſent* French King.

FRANCIS Ravaillac was born at Angouleme, and was in the thirty ſecond year of his age when he committed this horrid murder. He had been a kind of pettifogger or ſollicitor for 14 years before. He was of a ſuperſtitious and contemplative diſpoſition, much given to vapours and fancies, and often imagining he ſaw viſions and revelations, which made him a very fit tool for the Romiſh prieſts to work upon. He declared, his main motive for killing the king was, that he had not, as he was able to do, brought back the followers of the pretended reformation to the Catholick, Apoſtolick, and Roman church. Upon his trial, he perſiſted in acquitting every one of having any concern in the murder, and in affirming he himſelf was the ſole contriver and perpetrator of it; nor could the moſt excruciating tortures force the ſecret of his accomplices from him; tho' it is not to be doubted he was incited to the commiſſion of the fact by the prieſts, who alone, by their artful inſinuations, promiſes, and wiles, can work a man up to ſuch a pitch of deſperation and reſolution.

At three o' Clock, on May 27, 1610, when he was taken from the priſon of the Conciergerie, and put into the tumbril, the croud was ſo great, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty the archers and officers of juſtice could force themſelves a paſſage; and as ſoon as the priſoner appeared, that vaſt multitude began to cry out, Wicked wretch, traitor, &c.

The enraged populace continued their cries and exclamations, till he arrived at the Greve, where, before he was taken out of the tumbril to mount the ſcaffold, he was again exhorted to reveal his accomplices; but he perſiſted in his former declaration, that he had none; again imploring pardon of the young king, the queen, and the whole kingdom, for the crime he had committed.

When he had aſcended the ſcaffold, the two doctors comforted him, and exhorted him to acknowledge the truth; and after performing the duties of their function, the clerk approached him, and urged him to think of his ſalvation now at the cloſe of his life, and to confeſs all he knew; to which he only anſwered as he had done before.

The fire being put to his right-hand, holding the knife with which he had ſtabbed the king; he cried out, *Oh God!* and often repeated *Jeſu Marie!* While his breaſt, &c. were tearing with red-hot pincers, he renewed his cries and prayers; during which, being often admoniſhed to acknowledge the truth, he perſiſted in denying that he had any accomplices. The furious crowd continued to load him with execrations, crying that he ought not to have a moment's reſpite. Afterwards, by intervals, melted lead, and ſcalding oil, were poured upon his wounds; during which he ſhrieked aloud, and continued his cries and exclamations.

The doctors again admoniſhed him, as likewiſe the clerk, to confeſs, and were preparing to offer up publickly the uſual prayers for the condemned; but immediately the people, with great tumult and diſorder, cried out againſt it, ſaying, that no prayers ought to be made for that wicked wretch, that damned monſter. So that the doctors were obliged to give over. Then the clerk demonſtrating to him, that the indignation of the people was a judgment upon him, which ought to induce him to declare the truth, he perſiſted to anſwer as formerly, ſaying, I only was concerned in the murder.

He was then drawn by four horſes, for half an hour, by intervals.

Being again queſtioned and admoniſhed, he perſiſted in denying that he had any accomplices; while the people of all ranks and degrees, both near, and at a diſtance, continued their exclamations, in token of their grief for their king. Several perſons ſet themſelves to pull the ropes with the utmoſt eagerneſs; and one of the nobleſſe, who was near the criminal, alighted off his horſe, that it might be put in the place of one which was tired with drawing him. At length, when he had been drawn for a full hour by the horſes, without being diſmembered, the people, ruſhing on in crowds, threw themſelves upon him, and with ſwords, knives, ſticks, and other weapons, they ſtruck, tore, and mangled his limbs; and violently forcing them from the executioner, they dragged them thro' the ſtreets with the utmoſt eagerneſs and rage, and burnt them in different parts of the city.

As this account of the execution is not ſo full as we could wiſh, we ſhall ſubjoin the ſentence of the parliament, upon Ravaillac.

"The court hath declared, and doth declare, the ſaid Ravaillac duly attainted of the crime of high-treaſon, divine and human, in the higheſt degree, for the moſt wicked, moſt abominable, and moſt deteſtable parricide, committed on the perſon of the late King, Henry IV. of good and laudable memory; for reparation whereof, the court hath condemned, and doth condemn him, to make the *amende honorable*, before the principal gate of the church of Paris, whither he ſhall be carried and drawn in a tumbril, in his ſhirt, bearing a lighted torch of two pound weight, and that he ſhall there ſay and declare, that wickedly and traiterouſly he hath committed the aforeſaid moſt wicked, moſt abominable, and moſt deteſtable parricide, and murdered the ſaid lord the King, by ſtabbing him twice in the body with a knife; that he repents of the ſame, and begs pardon of God, the King, and the laws: From thence he ſhall be carried to the Greve, and, on a ſcaffold to be there erected, the fleſh ſhall be torn with red-hot pincers from his breaſts, his arms, and thighs, and the calves of his legs; his right hand, holding the knife wherewith he committed the aforeſaid parricide, ſhall be ſcorched and burned with flaming brimſtone; and on the places where the fleſh has been torn with pincers, melted lead, boiling oil, ſcalding pitch, with wax and brimſtone, melted together, ſhall be poured: After this, he ſhall be torn in pieces by four horſes, his limbs and body burnt to aſhes, and diſperſed in the air. His goods and chattels are alſo declared to be forfeited and confiſcated to the King. And it is further ordered, that the houſe in which he was born ſhall be pulled down to the ground (the owner thereof being previouſly indemnified) and that no other building ſhall ever hereafter be erected on the foundation thereof: And that within fifteen days after the publication of this preſent ſentence, his father and mother ſhall, by ſound of trumpet, and publick proclamation in the city of Angouleme, be baniſhed out of the Kingdom, and forbid ever to return, under the penalty of being hanged and ſtrangled, without any farther form or proceſs at law. The court has alſo forbidden, and doth forbid, his brothers, ſiſters, uncles, and others, from henceforth, to bear the ſaid name of Ravaillac, enjoining them to change it to ſome other, under the like penalties; and ordering the ſubſtitute of the King's attorney general to cauſe this preſent ſentence to be publiſhed and carried into execution, under pain of being anſwerable for the ſame; and before the execution thereof, the court doth order, that the ſaid Ravaillac, ſhall undergo the torture of the brodequin, for the diſcovery of his accomplices."

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE *for* January, 1757.

Torture of the BRODEQUIN.

Ravaillac was ordered to be put to the torture of the brodequin *, and, the firſt wedge being drove, he cried out, 'God have mercy upon my ſoul, and pardon the crime I have committed; I never diſcloſed my intention to any one.' This he repeated as he had done in his interrogation.

When the ſecond wedge was drove, he ſaid, with loud cries and ſhrieks, 'I am a ſinner, I know no more than I have declared, by the oath I have taken, and by the truth which I owe to God and the court: All I have ſaid was to the little Franciſcan, which I have already declared: I never mentioned my deſign in confeſſion, or in any other way: I never ſpoke of it to the viſitor of Angouleme, nor revealed it in confeſſion in this city. I beſeech the court not to drive my ſoul to deſpair.'

The executioner continuing to drive the ſecond wedge, he cried out, 'My God, receive this penance as an expiation for the great crimes I have committed in this world: O God! accept theſe torments in ſatisfaction for my ſins. By the faith I owe to God, I know no more than what I have declared. O! do not drive my ſoul to deſpair.'

The third wedge was then drove lower near his Feet, at which a univerſal ſweat covered his body, and he fainted away. The executioner forced ſome wine into his mouth, but he could not ſwallow it; and, being quite ſpeechleſs, he was releaſed from the torture, and water thrown upon his face and hands. Some wine being forced down his throat, his ſpeech returned, and he was laid upon a mattraſs in the ſame place, where he continued till noon.

* *The brodequin is a ſtrong wooden box, made in the form of a boot, juſt beg enough to contain both the legs of the criminal, which being put therein, a wooden wedge is then drove with a mallet between his knees, and after that is forced quite through, a ſecond wedge, of a larger ſize, is applied in the ſame manner.*

Portſmouth, March 22. To ſatisfy your Enquiry, as to the Ceremony uſed in the Execution of the late Admiral Byng, I am to acquaint you, that the Place where Offenders generally die by ſhooting is on the Forecaſtle; but he was ſo far indulged as to ſuffer on the Quarter-Deck.

Twelve o' Clock being the Time fixed for his Death, Capt. Montague looking at his Watch, acquainted him the Time was come. The Admiral returned for Anſwer, it wanted ſome Minutes, and he would ſtay to the laſt; however he ſoon came up with a becoming Steadineſs, though there was a viſible Trembling, as the Struggles of Nature cannot be hid from an obſerving Eye. A white Neckcloth he tied over his Eyes. A Canvas Cuſhion being laid, and upon that a green Velvet one, on which he kneeled, he gave the Signal for firing, by dropping a red and white Handkerchief. Nine Marines were appointed, ſix to fire firſt, three kneeling and three ſtanding; five Shot went through his Body into the Ship's Side, and ſo far, that they could not be bored out with a Gimblet and one lay in his Body.------The Reaſon aſſigned for no Blood iſſuing is, that his Body was wrapped round with Cotton in ſuch a curious Manner, as that not one Drop appeared.

He fell on his Left Side, and made but one Shudder in the Agonies of Death, upon which a Cloak was thrown over him till the Coffin was ready to receive him, into which he was put, with all the Cloaths he had on except his Coat.

The Chaplain of the Monarque attended him from Thurſday Morning to the laſt, and it is ſaid had a Preſent of ſix 36 Shilling Pieces.

The Shot-Holes in the Monarque's Sides have ſince been plugg'd up.

The Inſcription on the Coffin is: The Hon. JOHN BYNG died March 14, 1757, aged 52.

March 23. Admiral Oſborn is returned to take the Command, and this Morning hoiſted his Flag on board the Barfleur at Spithead, having ſucceeded Mr. Byng in his Flag.

LONDON.

March 24. We hear that a French Privateer of 24 Guns, and full of Men, was ſeen cruizing a few Daws ago on the Scotch Coaſt.

It is reported, that four Men of War are ſailed to reinforce Admiral Weſt: And the Report continues, that four French Men of War and a Frigate have put back to Breſt.

It is ſaid that the Parliament will riſe ſoon after Eaſter.

Admiral Byng has bequeathed to his Nephew, the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount Torrington, the fine Picture of the King of Sardinia, enriched with Diamonds, which was preſented him by that Monarch, for his Services in the Mediterranean during the laſt War.

Extract of a Letter from Jerſey, dated on board the Charming-ing Nancy Privateer of that Iſland, Captain Winter, who has been out about three Weeks.

"We have brought in here a French Privateer of ſix Carriage Guns, 14 Swivels, and Fifty Men; alſo a French Sloop loaded with Wheat and Peas; and a Brig from Bourdeaux to Nantz, laden with Wine and Flour, and ſix 12 Pounders, Guns and two Anchors for a Privateer; we took a Brig which we had but juſt Time to ranſom; we alſo took another Brig, loaded with Cheeſe, but retaken; we afterwards chaſed three large Ships going into Bourdeaux River, who run up the Bank, called the Olive, two of which, in leſs than an Hour after were loſt, and the Men went aſhore in their Boats; the third, being about 400 Tons, our Boats were manned, and got her off the Bank, and proved to be a St. Domingo Man, laden with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, and Indigo; but ſhe was ſo damaged with ſtriking on the Banks, that our Men could not poſſibly keep her free; upon which we brought her to an Anchor, and took out about 50 or 60 Hogſheads of Indigo; ſoon after which ſhe ſunk. And in the Interim a French Bark, taking us for a Man of War of the ſame Nation, that was aſſiſting this Ship, came in cloſe to us, tho' we had Engliſh Colours, which ſhe took for a Signal: This Bark we alſo made a Prize of; ſhe is laden with fine Wines, Hams, Pitch, Oars, &c. All for the French King's Account.

Some Time ago a Paper was found under the French King's Napkin, on which was written, 'Our Father, and uncontroulable Monarch, who art at Verſailles, glorious is thy Name, and thy Kingdom will be eſtabliſhed whilſt thou ruleſt in Righteouſneſs, with Juſtice and Clemency; and thy Will by all thy peaceable, loving and dutiful Subjects, not only at Verſailles, but thro' the whole Kingdom of France, will be obeyed; and we pray that our Tranquility may be reſtored; and forgive us all our leſſer Faults; but do thou avenge thine and our Cauſe on the Archbiſhop of Paris, and all his curſed Fraternity: And O King, from the Scarlet Whore, and the Devil d'Argenſon, deliver us; for thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory; and we will pray that thy Reign may be long and proſperous while here on Earth, and at Death thou mayeſt exchange this fading Crown for an Everlaſting Crown of Glory, Amen.' From hence the Motive for the late Attempt on his Majeſty's Life ſeems explained; and that the Deſign has not been ſooner executed, has probably aroſe for Want of finding a more proper Inſtrument than Inclination.

HALIFAX, May 7.

Saturday laſt a Party arrived here from Piſguit, who brought Advice, that a Number of French having collected together about 90 Head of Cattle, with an Intent to carry them off, which the Engliſh having Intelligence of, ſent out a Party of Men to intercept them; that the French drew up together, in order for an Engagement, but ſeeing the Engliſh too numerous for them, they immediately betook themſelves to the Woods, and made their Eſcape, leaving the Cattle, which were drove to the Fort by our Party.

They alſo bring Advice, that four Frenchmen were lately taken Priſoners, and carried into Chignecto.

Tueſday laſt the Huzza Privateer, Captain William Phipps, ſailed from this Place on a Cruize againſt his Majeſty's Enemies.

The ſame Day a Longboat belonging to his Majeſty's Ship Nottingham, with eight Men in her, was run down by a Sloop going to Lunenburg, by which Means 6 of the Men were drowned, the other two were taken up by the Sloop's Boat.

On Thurſday the Privateer Schooner Lawrence, Capt. Malachi Salter, ſailed from this Place on a Cruize.

BOSTON, May 23.

Captain Spender, in eight Weeks from Torbay, in England, came out with a Fleet of between one and two Hundred Sail of Merchantmen, chiefly bound to the Weſt-Indies, under Convoy of Admiral Coates with 7 Sail of the Line: That the Men of War kept ſuch a good Look-out, that ſcarcely a French Veſſel eſcaped them.---In Captain Spender came his Majeſty's Pardon for Capt. ----- Hewes, who was tried and condemned at Providence, in Rhode-Iſland Government, laſt Fall, for beating his Cooper on the High-Seas to ſuch a Degree that he died.

Wedneſday the Privateer Ship Hertford, commanded by Captain Thomas Lewis, lately fitted out from this Place, brought into our Harbour a valuable Prize, a Ship of about 240 Tons, which he took about three Weeks ago, to the Southward of Bermuda, in Lat. 29. She was bound from Porto Prince, in Hiſpaniola, to Old France; her Cargo is ſaid to conſiſt of 400 Hogſheads of Sugar, and a conſiderable Quantity of Indigo, Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c. valued at about 9000 l. Sterling. She ſailed out with four other Veſſels bound alſo to France, which parted from her a Day or two before ſhe was taken: One of which is the Prize carried into Briſtol, as undermentioned; and another of them is ſaid to be the trading Sloop that was ſeized at Rhode-Iſland as mentioned in our laſt. The two other Veſſels, they ſay, ſailed the Day before them for Cape-Breton.

Several French Letters found on board this Prize confirm the Arrival of the Squadron commanded by Monſ. Beaufremont; and that he had ſent out two Frigates to clear the Coaſt of our Privateers; but that the Engliſh Squadron approaching, they ran into Porto Paix, and informed the French Admiral thereof; who thereupon put to Sea, and a great Number of Cannon were heard for ſeveral Hours; ſo that we may expect to hear of ſome ſmart Engagement.

'Tis ſaid that four French Ships of War has been cruizing on the Windward Coaſt of Guiney, and cleared that Coaſt of moſt of the Engliſh Veſſels trading there.

The ſame Day ſailed from this Harbour on a Cruize, the Province Ship of War, King Goorge, Capt. Hallowell.

We hear from Briſtol, in Rhode-Iſland Government, that Capt. Mark Anthony De Wolf, in a Privateer Sloop of 50 Tons, with 40 Hands, and 6 Guns, belonging to Warren, ſailed from thence the 24th of April, and put into Newport, from whence ſhe ſailed three Days after; and on the Fourth of this inſtant May, to the Northward of Bermuda, took a French Snow of 150 Tons, with 11 Men, who made but little Reſiſtance, having but two Guns, and not one killed or wounded on either Side. The Privateer returned with her Prize to Briſtol the 15th, having finiſhed this Cruize in three Weeks to an Hour. The Cargoe of the Snow conſiſts of 200 Hogſheads of Sugar, a Quantity of Coffee, Indigo, Elephants Teeth, Logwood, &c. and was bound from St. Domingo for Old France.

Capt. Jones, who arrived here laſt Friday in 12 Days from Halifax, informs us, that he ſailed from thence in Company with about 16 Sail of Veſſels for different Parts, under Convoy of His Majeſty's Ship Succeſs, Capt. Rous: That between Cape Nichola and the Iſle of Sables, he ſaw a Sail, which he took to be a Rogue, when he ſtood to the Succeſs, and acquainted the Captain with the ſame, who immediately gave Chace, ſoon came up with her, and fired a Gun, when ſhe hove to, and proved to be a black Schooner. Capt. Jones ſays he ſaw her lay along Side the Succeſs about an Hour, after which he ſaw about 50 or 60 Hands on board her, ſtanding direct for Halifax, which makes him conclude ſhe was a French Privateer.

We have Advice from George's Fort, at the Eaſtward, that the Beginning of laſt Week a Number of Indians were ſeen ſkulking round the Fort, upon whom the Soldiers fired, and killed and ſcalped one, but it was thought they killed more, as they recovered three or four Guns, and about 90 lb. of Beaver.

We hear from Providence, in Rhode-Iſland, that laſt Friday Night was ſent in there a Prize Sloop of about 70 Tons, taken by the Privateer Sloop Black Snake, of ſaid Providence, on the 13th of April laſt, Capt. Tyler Commander, laden with Logwood, Hides, and a great Quantity of Indigo, &c. Capt. Sweeting, who went out Commander of the above Privateer, and who put in Capt. Tyler for this Cruize, took a Snow, and in Conſort with a Privateer, belonging to New-Providence, took a Ship, richly laden, and carried them both into New-Providence. Capt. Tyler was taken at the Commencement of the preſent War, and carried into one of the French Weſt-India Iſlands, where he was cloſe confined in Goal, and very ill treated, till he got his Releaſe by a Flag of Truce.

We hear that Captain M'Carthy, who was bound hither in a Ship from the Bay of Honduras, but was ſome Time ago caſt away near the Bahama Iſlands, came in Maſter of the above Prize.

Yeſterday Morning arrived here Captain M'Kown, in eight Days from Annapolis, and informs, That juſt before he failed, a Man was carried off by two Frenchmen (ſuppoſed to be lurking Neutrals) but a little Diſtance from the Fort, as he was looking for Cattle; a Party went out in Purſuit of them, but returned without Succeſs.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated May 7. 1757.

"The Indians have carried off 4 Men (one of them named William Fillis) from the Head of the North-Weſt Arm, about three Quarters of a Mile from Town, where they were working at a Saw-mill: It is thought they are carried to Louiſbourg, as we think the Enemy want Intelligence very much at this Time. Parties have been out, but to no Purpoſe."

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, dated April 16, 1757.

"As to News, we have an Account by Yeſterday's Poſt of 6 Sail of French Men of War (4 being of 70 Guns) putting into Malaga Road; and from Gibraltar we hear, that as ſoon as Admiral Saunders heard of them, he immediately put out, with ſix Sail, viz. two of 70, two of 60, and two of 50 Guns. The above is confirmed by a Ship who fell in with Admiral Saunders ſtanding for Malaga, ſo by next Poſt we expect to hear of a ſmart Engagement. 'Tis ſaid the above French Men of War are coming through the Streights, bound to the Weſtward.

NEW-HAVEN, May 21.

Capt. Mumford, and moſt of his Men, came Paſſengers with Captain Clinton from Euſtatia; they were attacked 13 Days after they left New-London, by a French Privateer Sloop, of 8 Carriage Guns, and 25 Men, whom Capt. Mumford, with two Guns, fought for three Hours, and was taken about Sunſet; his Veſſel was ſent for Martineco, himſelf and moſt of his Men remained on board the Privateer three Days, the Frenchmen then gave him his Boat, in which all his Men except two, went to an Engliſh Iſland called Spaniſh Town.

Some of the Men belonging to the Ship Nathaniel, lately retaken by Capt. Davis, and brought into Barbados, reported, that after being taken by the Privateer, the Priſoners left on board the Ship, on Appearance of Capt. Davis, roſe on the French, retook the Veſſel, and made Sail for Barbados, the Privateer (a Sloop of 12 Carriage Guns, and ſuppoſed to have 130 Men) not purſuing, but bore down upon Captain Davis, who ordered his Men to lie cloſe and receive the firſt Fire; after giving a Broadſide, the French immediately run along ſide, and grappled the Veſſels faſt together, which Capt. Davis not expecting, was ſomewhat at a Loſs, but however kept the French from boarding him, greatly damaged their Veſſel, and killed many of them; the French finding themſelves overmatched cut looſe, and left their grappling Irons on board, and made off, and Captain Davis having his Rigging damaged, could not purſue them; he had two Men ſlightly wounded, and none elſe hurt.

NEW-YORK, May 30.

Thurſday and Friday laſt returned here from their Cruizes, the following Privateers, viz. the Brig Hawk, Capt. Alexander; the Sloop Charming-Sally, Capt. Harris, and Brig Johnſon, Capt. Grig, each of 12 Carriage Guns; and brought in with them five French Prizes, *to wit*, Three Ships, a Snow, and a Brig, which they took out of a Fleet of 27 Sail, between the 7th and 12th Inſt. off the Weſt Caucaſes, as they were bound from Cape Francois to Bourdeaux:--They were under Convoy of five French Men of War of the Line, and a Frigate, when our Privateers deſcried them, and left the Cape but 2 Days before they were taken. The Ships are of 14 Carriage Guns each, are Letters of Marque, ſtood a hot Engagement of ſome Hours, and our Veſſels were obliged to board them before they ſtruck;---they are at leaſt 300 Tons, the Snow is about 250, and the Brig about 200 Tons, deep loaded with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, &c. And, we hear, one of the Ships has between 80 and 100,000 wt. of Indico on board. The Whole, at the loweſt Computation, is valued at about 70 Thouſand Pounds Currency.

Capt. Grig had 3 Men killed in the Engagement, William Coils, Hugh M'Atee, and Duncan M'Cullum, and himſelf and 14 others wounded; but the Captains Alexander and Harris happily had none either killed or wounded.

Capt. Alexander, in the Hawk, a Day or two before they fell in with the abovementioned Fleet, took a valuable Schooner, bound from the Cape to Europe, and ordered her for Bermuda, where ſhe was to lay a Fortnight, and then to proceed hither, ſo that, in all Probability, her Arrival here may be look'd for every Day.

Some of the Priſoners taken in the above Prizes, ſay, That the five Line of Battle Ships and Frigate, when they left the Convoy, in a certain Lat. were to proceed directly for Louiſbourg; and that the Greenwich Man of War, lately taken from the Engliſh, was at Anchor in the Cape; from which it is natural to think, that either the Want of Men or Proviſions, render the French unable to fit her out.---

Capt. Lyel arrived here Yeſterday in ſix Weeks from the Bay of Honduras: He came out in Company with Captain Guilford, of this Port, and off Cape Antonio, they ſaw 12 Sail of large French Ships, one of which he took to be of 80, and another of 74 Guns, ſteering, he was well aſſured, for the Miſſiſippi:---He left Capt. Guilford off Georgia, 14 Days ago:---Capt. Stephenſon, in a Sloop, they left in the Bay.

Capt. Lyel came into the Hook on Saturday laſt, and ſaw nothing in the Offing for ſome Days before.

Captain John Jauncey, junior, who came in Maſter of the Prize Brig, and arrived on Saturday Evening, ſays, that a few Days ago he was chaced by a Brig and a Sloop, which he took to be French Privateers, as they immediately took to their Boats, and row'd after him, it growing calm; but eſcaped them, as the Weather ſoon after became heaſy.

The Doctor and ſome of the Crew late belonging to the Privateer Snow Earl of Loudoun, Capt. Valentine, of this Port, came home in the above mentioned Privateers, having joined them at Jamaica, and acquaint us, That on the 18th of March laſt they had the Misfortune to fall in with two French Frigates, whom they engaged for ſome Time, in Hopes of getting clear, but was at length obliged to ſtrike, after having Mr. Forſey, their Maſter, and another Man, killed: And in a Day or two after, they were, to their very great Joy, retaken by the Privateer Sloop Elizabeth, Captain Horton, of this Port, and Captain Hanſen, of Antigua, and ſent down to Jamaica.

We have now in this Port 20 Privateers, who only wait Permiſſion to proceed on their reſpective Cruizes; and three Ships, two of which are to carry Twenty-four 9 Pounders, and the other Eighteen 6 Pounders, will be launched in a few Weeks, belonging to this Port alſo.

Several Caſks of Flour that were offered for Sale on Saturday laſt in this City, were found to be falſe tear'd, by which the Owner, agreeable to an Act of this Province, was obliged to pay five Shillings per Caſk. The Detection of a Fraud of this Kind is truly Praiſe-worthy, and will, we hope, redound to the Honour of thoſe Magiſtrates who put the Laws in Execution.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 13.

On Wedneſday arrived in Town about 100 Catawbas, who are returned from Fort Cumberland with two Shawneſe Scalps; and Yeſterday King Heigler, with ſeveral of the principal Warriors, had a long private Conference with the Hon. Edmond Atkin, Eſq;

And this Day came to Town about 30 Tuſcaroras, who have brought with them one Scalp, which they got in a Skirmiſh with the Shawneſe, about 40 Miles above Fort Cumberland.

May 20. An Expreſs arrived Yeſterday from Auguſta, who informs us, that laſt Saturday three Perſons were killed and ſcalped in the Calf-Paſture, in that County, about 40 Miles from the Court-Houſe; and that ſeveral Families were miſſing: The Indians, by their Tracks, were ſuppoſed to be between 40 and 50.

Letters from Fort Cumberland acquaint us, that Serjent Fent, and a Catawba Indian, who were ſuppoſed to be killed by the Enemy near Fort Du Queſne, are both come in to that Fortreſs, and have brought with them two Scalps, taken from two Shawneſe Indians, whom they prevailed on to accompany them within Sight of the Fort, when watching a proper Opportunity they killed them both, and ſcalped them.

All the Indians who were in this City, have left it this Week, on their Way home.

*** ACADEMY LOTTERY TICKETS Sold by D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office*.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 19.

By an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, which was made in October laſt, and is ſtill in Force, any Inhabitant of this Province, or any Indian in our Alliance, that ſhall kill an Enemy Indian, either within or out of the Province, is entitled to the Sum of FIFTY POUNDS *on producing the Scalp of ſuch Enemy Indian to a Magiſtrate: And any Inhabitant of either of the neighbouring Colonies that ſhall kill an Enemy Indian within this Province, is, on his producing ſuch Indian's Scalp, and ſatisfying a Magiſtrate that he was really killed within this Province, entitled to the ſame Reward.*

Monday laſt Mr. James Long came Expreſs to Town, from Fort Frederick, with a Letter from Lieutenant Shelby, of the 14th Inſtant, to his Excellency our Governor, acquainting him, That he left that Place the 30th of April, in Company with 62 Cherokees, and that on the 11th Inſtant they came upon ſome Tracks of an Enemy, which they followed till the 13th in the Morning, when they came upon Fifteen Indians, who were at Breakfaſt on the Alligany Mountains: It happened that the Cherokees were not diſcovered till they had fired: They killed four of the Enemy, and took two of them Priſoners, without any Loſs on their Side. It is ſuppoſed that ſeveral of thoſe who made their Eſcape are wounded. The Scalps and Priſoners are brought to Fort Frederick, where the Cherokees will remain till they hear from our Governor, and receive their Reward.

Mr. Long informs us, that one of the Indians which was ſhot, was a very noted Warrior, who ſucceeded Capt. Jacobs, and was called the Beaver's Son: After he was wounded Lieutenant Shelby ran to him to bind him, not knowing that he was wounded mortally, and while he was ſecuring of him, he told him, that now he muſt ſuffer for the Cruelties he had done to our People: But he diſdaining to aſk Mercy, only anſwered him with Kill away! Kill away!

Tueſday laſt John Ridout, Eſq; and Mr. Daniel Wolſtenholme, ſet out for Fort Frederick, with the Reward for the Cherokees, in Pieces of Eight, and the Governor's Anſwer to their Letter. A Cart is likewiſe gone up with a Preſent to them.

May 26. Tueſday laſt Mr. Daniel Wolſtenholme, Merchant, and John Ridout, Eſq; returned to Town from Fort Frederick, having delivered the Preſent that was granted for the Cherokees, and the Value of Two Hundred Pounds in Goods for the Scalps of the Four Indians that were lately killed near Rays-Town. We hear that the Cherokees were well ſatisfied, and that they left Fort-Frederick laſt Sunday Morning, having received an Account that ſome Tracks had been diſcovered on the other Side of Potowmack, which had been made, as it was then ſuppoſed, by a Party of the Enemy; but we ſince hear that a Detachment from the Virginia Troops had been patrolling that Way.

We alſo hear that on Thurſday laſt Major Lewis, with about 90 Cherokees, and 50 Virginians, went from Fort-Pleaſant, on the South Branch, in Queſt of the Enemy.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

By Captain Aliſon, from Antigua, we have an Account of the following Veſſels, bound to Antigua, being taken by the French, and carried into Guadaloupe, viz. Captain Butler, in a Snow from Boſton; Captain Townſend, in a Schooner, and Captain Parker, in a Sloop, both from Maryland.

Captain Tallin, of Lancaſter, in a Snow from Guiney, bound alſo for Antigua, was likewiſe taken; but the Captain of the Privateer that took him, after taking out above 160 Negroes, returned the Veſſel, and put ſome Engliſh Priſoners on board her, who arrived at Antigua the Firſt of May.

Since our laſt Captain Rench arrived here from Newry, which Place he left the Eighth of April. They had then no Advice there of the Men of War being arrived at Cork that were to convoy the Tranſports with the Forces to North-America, but they were looked for every Hour; that the Troops were all ready to embark upon their Arrival; and that it was thought they might ſail about the Middle of April.

Captain Rench, on the 15th of April, ſpoke with two Snows from Liverpool, for Virginia.

On Sunday laſt his Honour the Governor returned to Town from Reading.

We hear from Carliſle, that ſeveral ſkulking Indians are daily ſeen near that Place, which gives the Inhabitants a good Deal of Uneaſineſs.

Extract of a Letter from Heidelberg, in Berks County, dated the 30th ult.

"Juſt now a Meſſenger arrived, who informs, that on Saturday laſt one Eckinrod, of Linn Townſhip, in Northampton County, was ſhot and ſcalped by ſome Indians behind his Houſe, near the Wood Side; that one of his Sons, about eight Years of Age, was carried off; and his Daughter, about ſix Years old, ſhot through her Right-arm, but eſcaped, and is likely to do well. She ſays ſhe ſaw two Indians; and another of Eckinrod's Sons ſaw two Indians ſcalping his Father, but had Time to run off."

THE Synod of *Philadelphia*, taking under their ſerious Conſideration the melancholy State of the *Britiſh* Dominions, and their Allies, the Danger of the Proteſtant Intereſt in general, and particularly of the *Engliſh* Colonies of *America*, ariſing from the formidable Combination of Anti-chriſtian Powers in *Europe*, and the ſhocking Depredations and Barbarities of the Heathen on our Borders, influenced and abetted by the perfidious, reſtleſs Enemy of our civil and religious Liberties: As alſo the abounding Profanity and Wickedneſs of all Ranks and Degrees of Men; the awful Contempt caſt upon the glorious Goſpel of Chriſt, not only by the profeſſed Infidelity of its open Adverſaries, but likewiſe by the Unbelief, Hypocriſy, Uncharitableneſs and looſe Practices of its profeſſed Friends; and being deeply ſenſible of, and affected with, the ungrateful Abuſe and Miſ-improvement of the many Privileges we have long enjoyed; our Peace, Plenty and Liberty having been turned into Wantonneſs, Pride and Licentiouſneſs; and being firmly perſuaded that for theſe Things God is teſtifying his Diſpleaſure againſt us, both at Home and Abroad, by a calamitous War, in which we are involved, while an amazing Inſenſibility generally prevails under the preſent gloomy Appearances of divine Providence, and a Want of publick Spirit, and Zeal for the common Good; do, for theſe and the like Reaſons, recommend the Twenty-third Day of *June* next to be obſerved by the People belonging to the Synod, as a Day of publick Humiliation, Faſting and Prayer, throughout their Bounds, to bewail our aggravated and crying Sins, to deprecate the deſerved Wrath of Heaven, and to implore the divine Mercy and Forgiveneſs; that the Spirit of Grace may be poured out upon us; that, as a People, we may turn unto the Lord by a ſincere Repentance; that God would preſerve and bleſs our gracious King, direct his Councils, go forth with his Fleets and Armies, and alſo with thoſe of his Allies, and crown them with Succeſs; that he would guard and defend our Sea-coaſts and Frontiers againſt all the Deſigns of our Enemies; that he would preſerve to us our invaluable Liberties, both civil and religious; that he would yet bleſs us with fruitful Seaſons, mercifully heal all our Diviſions, and cauſe our preſent Confuſions ſpeedily and happily to terminate in the glorious Advancement of the peaceful Kingdom of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. Accordingly it is ordered, that all our Miniſters repreſent theſe Things to the People under our Care, and excite them to theſe ſolemn Exerciſes, and for that End ſuit their Sermons and Prayers on that Day to the important Occaſion.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1757. *Signed, by Order of Synod, by* ADAM BOYD, *Moderator.*

Philadelphia, June 1, 1757.

TO *be ſold, by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday Evening, the 8th Inſtant, the Sloop Molly, Burthen about* 90 *Tons with all her Tackle and Furniture. Inventory to be ſeen on board, at Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff, or at the Place of Sale.*

To be ſold likewiſe by publick Vendue, the Day following, at the Cellar under Mr. Samuel Purviance's Store, in Water ſtreet, a large Parcel of Prize Claret, and ſome Muſcovado and Powder Sugar, with three Caſes of French Calicoes. The Sale of the Merchandize to begin at 10 *o' Clock, and continue from Day to Day until the whole are ſold.*

Imported in the Snip Eagle, Capt. Tomlinſon, from London, and to be ſold cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

BELL and *SWORD*,

At their Store in Front-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Alſo a few Setts of Table and Tea China.

Lately imported, and to be ſold by

GEORGE BRYAN,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets, for Caſh, or ſhort credit,

A VARIETY of Iriſh Linens, 3 qr. 7 8ths and yard wide; whited Dowlas, Towelling and Diaper Tabling, printed Cottons, Scotch Handkerchiefs, culgee ditto, Taylors Threads, &c. &c.

Likewiſe Lady's Shades, with and without Hoods.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of James Howell deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any juſt Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts proved, that they may be ſettled, and receive an equal Dividend, as far as ſaid Eſtate will allow, from

¶ SAMUEL LANDERS, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1757.

WHEREAS the Stage Boats and Waggons employed between Philadelphia and New-York, are found conſiderably advantageous to Travellers, therefore the Subſcribers propoſe to extend the Stage from Philadelphia to Annapolis, &c. and for that Purpoſe have provided two good Stage Boats, one in the River Delaware, and the other in Saſſafras, at Frederick Town; and the Publick are hereby informed, that Jonathan Jordan will attend with his Boat for the firſt Time at Lloyd's Wharff, on Friday and Saturday, the 15th and 16th of this inſtant April, and ſo weekly, and then proceed to Cornelius Carty's, at Reedy Iſland, where Waggons will be ready to proceed to Frederick Town, to the other Stage Boat, which will proceed immediately to Annapolis, and ſo continue to do once a Week, if poſſible.

As this Undertaking is conſiderably expenſive, and will be uſeful to the Publick, it is hoped it will meet with general Encouragement; and all Perſons may depend upon good Uſage, and the Stages performed at reaſonable Rates, by

JOHN HUGHES, and Company.

N. B. The Land Carriage is but 21 Miles, and a very good Road. Tbcf.

Imported in the Eagle, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail, at the very loweſt prices, by

CHARLES OSBORNE,

Druggiſt from London, at the Golden Peſtle, oppoſite Mr. Joſeph Trotter's, in Second-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of drugs, chymical and galenical medicines: Alſo Daffy's elixir, James's powder, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Anderſon's pills, Squire's elixir, ſpirits of ſcurvy graſs, Boſtock's elixir, Lockyer's pills, Britiſh oyl, Stoughton's bitters, with nipple glaſſes, pots, pill boxes, vials, &c. &c.

N. B. Maſters of ſhips, not carrying ſurgeons with them, may be furniſhed with medicine cheſts and directions. Families living diſtant from a doctor, may be furniſhed alſo with cheſts of all ſizes, at very low rates. Tbc. 8 Ws.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1757.

NOtice is hereby given to all Perſons Poſſeſſors of located unimproved Lands in the County of Berks, and Province of Pennſylvania, That unleſs they, or ſome Perſon for them, do appear and diſcharge the Taxes laid thereon before the Twenty-fifth Day of Auguſt next, ſuch Parts of the ſaid Lands will be expoſed to Sale on the ſaid Twenty fifth Day of Auguſt, to ſatisfy the ſame. Tbc. 4 W.

To be ſold by

ROBERT *and* AMOS STRETTELL,

At their ſtore in Front ſtreet,

CHOICE new rice, Carolina ſoa-leather, indico, beaver-ſkins, powder ſugar in barrels, coffee, green tea, beſt Scotch ſnuff, London and Briſtol ſteel, ingot braſs, block-tin, neal'd braſs wire, ſheet copper, and bottoms for moſt uſes, and in proper dimenſions for large ſtills, copper and caſt braſs kettles, ſhip bells, copper boilers fiſh-kettles, Dutch ovens, ſtewpans, ſaucepans, tea-kettles, coffee and chocolate pots, braſs candleſticks, wine cocks, and one weighing 29 lb. and a half, for a ſtill or large boiler, awl-blades and hafts, broad-axes, and ſundry other brazery, cutlery and ironmongery wares; alſo one hogſhead of cutlery to be ſold entire, hard metal plates and diſhes, candle moulds, velvet and common corks, new mats, window-glaſs 8 by 10, long pipes, crates of earthen ware aſſorted.

Tickenburg linens, brown ſheeting, fine 7-eighth garlix, ſi eſias, piſtol long and clear lawns, fine cambricks, one fine quilted dumhum, printed calicoes, low priced chints, chained looſeys, ſcarlet, white and green paduaſoys, plads, barragons, corded ruggets, blue and ſcarlet velverits, ſingle alopeens, duroys, blue, green and cloth colored broadcloths and ſhaloons, buttons and mohair, threads, ribbons, womens velvet hoods and bonnets, mens ſilk caps, ſcarlet ſilk, black and ſcarlet worſted wove patterns for breeches, womens ſilk hoſe, mens cotton and worſted ditto. Alſo an aſſortment of mens, womens and boys white thread hoſe, with many other articles not mentioned, all on very reaſonable terms. ¶

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of* ARENT HASSERT, *deceaſed, are required to make ſpeedy Payment: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid by* PAUL KRIPNER, *and* SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, *Executors.* T. b. c. t. f.

Juſt imported from England, and to be ſold by

JOHN HATKINSON,

In Second ſtreet, next Door to Dr. Farmer.

THE rectified oil of tar, good for arthretick, ſciatick, rheumatick, ſcorbutick and windy pains, ſurfeits and dry coughs, aſthmas, pains or ſtitches in the ſides; and is equally good for killing worms as the æthereal oil, only not ſo pleaſant to take.

The balſam of tar, good forſtrains, bruiſes, wounds, ſores and ulcers, in man or beaſt, to be applied outwardly.

The ſimple oil of tar, good for horſes (where there is no fever) in ſurfeits, coughs, gripes, batts or worms, farcy, ſcab, ſores or ulcers, and where the body is full of humours, in palſies or nervous caſes, for beaſts that are hide bound, lungs ſick and hoarſt. The above three ſorts to be ſold at Two Shillings per Bottle.

And alſo the famous æthereal oil of tar, good for palſies, tremblings, cramps, convulſions, lowneſs of ſpirits, numbneſs, weakneſs, coldneſs, ſtiffneſs, or waſting of the limbs, white ſwellings, the king's evil, pain or wind in the ſtomach, to help digeſtion, and promote an appetite, for dropſies, ſtone, ſand and gravel, and to deſtroy all ſorts of worms; for all which to be taken inwardly.

N. B. Printed directions for taking them are on each bottle. Tbc.

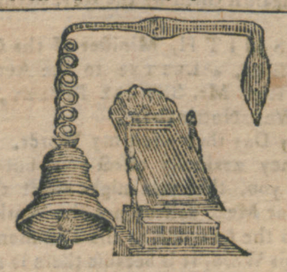
To be ſold by

CORNELIUS BRADFORD, Pewterer,

At the ſign of the Diſh, in Second ſtreet, oppoſite the ſign of the George, wholeſale or retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates, all ſorts of pewter ware, viz.

DISHES and plates of all ſizes, baſons, tankards, quart and pint mugs, porringers, tea-pots, ſugar-pots, cullenders, bed-pans, ſtool-pans, half-pint and gill tumblers, wine meaſures, ſalt-ſellers, ſpoons, milk pots, pint and half-pint dram-bottles, flop-bowls, and all ſorts of other pewter.

Said Bradford makes the beſt of pewter or block-tin worms, of all ſizes, for diſtilling, as ſhall be ordered, as alſo cranes for hogſheads or bottles, candle molds of different ſizes. All perſons may have pewter mended at a reaſonable price, and ready money given for old pewter, or exchanged for new. Tbc. 3 M.



Imported from London, and to be ſold by

JOHN ELLIOT, Cabinet-maker

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, the Corner of Fourth-ſtreet,

A Neat aſſortment of looking glaſſes, viz. Piers, ſconces and dreſſing glaſſes, joiners and ſadlers furniture, &c. Fine worſted patterns for jackets, thread and cotton ſtockings. Looking glaſſes new quickſilver'd, or framed, in the neateſt manner. He ſupplies people with new glaſſes to their own frames, and gives ready money for broken looking-glaſſes, and compleatly fixes up houſe bells and cabbin bells in the neateſt and moſt convenient manner as done at London, with cranks and wires, which are not liable to be out out of order, as thoſe done with pullies.

N. B. Said Elliot has on hand a few books, intituled, Second Thoughts concerning War. Tbc.

ALL *perſons indebted to* ALEXANDER RAY, *late of this city merchant, by bond or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment to Samuel M'Call, ſenior, or John Wallace, otherwiſe they may expect to be ſued without further notice.*

Philadelphia, March 31, 1757.

THE Subſcribers to this Paper, whoſe Years are up, are requeſted to make Payment for the ſame.

And whereas Notice has been repeatedly given to thoſe who are many Years in Arrear for this Gazette to pay, and little or no Regard has been had thereto, this ſerves to advertiſe ſuch, for the laſt time, that if they do not clear off their reſpective Arrears in three Months from this Date, they will not only be no longer ſerved with this News-Paper, but will be immediately, after that Time, ſued for what is due to FRANKLIN and HALL.

N. B. No Subſcriptions will be taken in for this Gazette without Five Shillings being ſent with each Subſcription, which will be allowed when Payment is made at the End of the firſt Year; nor will any Advertiſements from diſtant Places be inſerted, unleſs the Money accompanies them.

ALL Perſons indebted to David Hall for Stationary, are requeſted to pay.

THOSE Perſons whoſe Numbers proved fortunate in the New-Caſtle Lottery, and were purchaſed of David Hall, are deſired to call for their Prize Money.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet (Price Ninepence) *the following Laws, viz.*

AN ACT *to render the Quartering of Soldiers on the Publick-houſes of this Province leſs burthenſome.*

A Supplement to the Act, intituled, An ACT *for granting the Sum of* Sixty Thouſand Pounds *to the King's Uſe, and for ſtriking* Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds *thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame; and for granting to His Majeſty the additional Sum of* One Hundred Thouſand Pounds.

An ACT *for the further Continuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, An Act for the more eaſy Recovery of Legacies within this Province. And,*

An ACT *for regulating the Hire of Carriages to be employed in His Majeſty's Service within the inhabited Parts of this Province.*

ALSO,

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, (Price Sixpence)

AN ADDRESS to the PEOPLE of *NEW-ENGLAND.* Repreſenting the very great Importance of attaching the *INDIANS* to their Intereſt; not only by treating them juſtly and kindly; but by uſing proper Endeavours to ſettle *Chriſtianity* among them.

By *SAMUEL HOPKINS*, A. M.

PASTOR of a Church in *Springfield.*

I perceive that God is no Reſpecter of Perſons: But in every Nation, he that feareth him, and worketh Righteouſneſs, is accepted with him. Apoſtle PETER.

Printed in *Boſton*, 1753. Being a Concluſion to the *Hiſtorical Memoirs* relating to the *Houſatunnuk Indians*; with an Account of the Methods uſed for the Propagation of the Goſpel amongſt the ſaid *Indians*, by the late Reverend Mr. JOHN SERGEANT.

Now recommended to the ſerious Conſideration of the Inhabitants of *Pennſylvania*, and the other Colonies.

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

The Trial of the late Admiral BYNG to be ſold at the *New-Printing-Office*, Price *One Shilling.*

Lately published in New-York, and to be sold by WILLIAM DUNLAP, *at the* POST-OFFICE, *in Market-street, Philadelphia (Price One Shilling)*

A TREATY with the Shawanese and Delaware Indians, living on and near the Susquehanna River. Negociated at Fort-Johnson, in the County of Albany, in the Province of New-York, by the Honourable Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronet, His Majesty's sole Agent, and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Confederate Nations of Indians, their Allies and Dependents. (Published from the original Records) By Order of His Excellency JOHN Earl of LOUDOUN, Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North-America, &c. &c. With a PREFACE, explaining the Rise and Progress of the said Treaty.

ALSO (Price One Shilling)

A NEW EXERCISE, to be observed by His Majesty's Troops on the Establishment of Great-Britain and Ireland. By His Majesty's special Command.

LIKEWISE (Price One Shilling and Three-pence)

A MEMORIAL of some of the Part Owners and Proprietors of the Patents of Minisink and Waywayanda, bordering on the Crown-Lands in the Colony of New-York, that lie between those Patents and the true Boundaries of New-Jersey. In Behalf of themselves, and the other Owners and Proprietors of the Patents ranging with the said Patents of Minisink and Wawayanda, between Hudson's and Delaware Rivers: Respecting the Controversy between the Colonies of New-York and New-Jersey. (Published by Order of the General Assembly.)

[N. B. *Those who have any of the Publications respecting the said Controversy, which were printed in the Life-time of the late Honourable* JAMES ALEXANDER *Esq; would do well to purchase this Memorial, as it is done in the same Form, and with the same Type as those were, and proper to be bound together.*]

Just published, and to be sold by WILLIAM DUNLAP, at the Post-Office, in Philadelphia (Price 1 s. 6 d.)

THE *Detection Detected*: Or, A VINDICATION of the Rev. Mr. DELAP, and *New Castle Presbytery*, from the Charges of INJURIOUS REASONINGS, and FALSE REPRESENTATIONS, exhibited against them by the Rev. Messieurs GELLATLY and ARNOT.

By ROBERT SMITH, Minister of the Gospel at Pequea.

To which is prefixed, a LETTER to the Author on the same Subject, from the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL FINLEY, A. M. Minister of the Gospel at West-Nottingham.

Ps. lvi. 5. Every Day they wrest my Words.

Gal. iv. 17. They zealously affect you, but not well; yea, they would exclude you, that you might affect them.

Rom. xiv. 20. For Meat destroy not the Work of God.

Isa. viii. 20. To the Law and to the Testimony: If they speak not according to this Word, it is because there is no Light in them.

Where likewise may be had,

A few of Watts's Lyric Poems, and a neat Edition of his Psalms, with musical Notes fitted to each Psalm.

To be sold by

JOHN RELFE,

For ready money only, at his store in Water-street, the corner of Chestnut-street,

FLAXEN and hempen ozenbrigs, 7 eights garlix, single and double silesias, pistol lawns, yd. wd. tandems, bag hollands, Irish linens, clouting diapers, cambricks and lawns, patches of cambricks, printed handkerchiefs, printed calicoes, fine chints, taffeties, striped and plain persians, black paduasoys, cloth colour'd gorgorons, flowered and spotted bandanoes, new and lungee romals, plain and figured ribbons, tapes, bobbins, ferrits, silk laces, sewing silk, Scots thread, nonsoprettics, ozenbrigs thread, men and womens gloves, writing-paper, fine post paper, sealing-wax, snuff-boxes, tobacco boxes, brass and white metal shoe-buckles, glass and brass sleeve buttons, horn and ivory combs, penknives, cuttoes, buck handle knives and forks, bone handle ditto, best London pewter, pewter tea pots, basons and spoons, buttons, felt and castor hats, white and red flannel, Indian blankets, blue striped, and red striped flannel, embossed serges, fine and superfine scarlet cloths, superfine yellow and buff cloths, variety of blue cloths, 7-eights, 8 qr. and 9 qr. blankets, &c. &c.

N. B. As said Relfe intends home next month, all persons indebted to him, are desired to make speedy payment; and those that have any demands are likewise desired to call and receive the same.

BORDENTOWN STAGE continued.

JOSEPH BORDEN's Stage-boat, Daniel Harrison master, attends the Crooked Billet wharff every Monday and Tuesday; and his shallop, Joseph Lanning master, at the same place, every Friday and Saturday; stage waggons attend the said boats; the stage-boat at Amboy commanded by Aaron Edwards.

As to the owners of the Burlington stage boasting of their advantages being superior to mine, I shall not take the trouble to make reply to, because the publick, by this time, are the best judges of our stages, and their advantages, only shall just note the last clause of their advertisement (that is) they say we are one tide longer upon the water than they are, which in fact is saying we are always two tides upon our passage, well done brother adventurers, that is a large one. All gentlemen and ladies that please to favour me with their business, may depend upon the utmost care and dispatch of their humble servant. JOSEPH BORDEN, jun.

To be SOLD, at a very reasonable Rate, by

CHARLES LOARDAN,

Living in White Horse Alley, fronting the Presbyterian Burying Ground, near Market-street,

BROADCLOTHS, kerseys, halfthicks, shaloons, tammies, calimancoes, poplins, fustians, damasks, crapes, flannels, buckram, mohair and buttons, cottons, chints, calicoes, mens and boys felt hats, a variety of linens, cambricks, muslins and lawns, mens, womens and childrens gloves, fans, demities, taffeties, a variety of silk handkerchiefs, mens, womens and boys worsted hose, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton ditto, mens and boys cotton and worsted caps, a variety of ribbons, gartering, an assortment of shoe and knee buckles, knives and forks, pistol capt and cuttoe knives, scissars, a variety of penknives, mens and womens thimbles, needles, and sundry other hardware, spices of all kinds, variety of earthen ware, drinking glasses, ozenbrigs, keating handkerchiefs, threads of all kinds, pins, sewing silk, Bengalls, Russia linens, a variety of linen handkerchiefs, good West-India and this country rum, muscovado sugar, single refined ditto, melasses, all sorts of cordials, salt, allom, indigo, Brazil wood, brimstone, copperas, and rozin, tea and coffee, with sundry other goods, too tedious to mention.

N. B. All persons indebted above six months are desired to pay, to prevent further notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has again opened his Singing School (for the Summer Season Evenings) at his School in Third-street, next the Reverend Mr. Tennant's Meeting-house; where any Person may be instructed in Psalmody, that is capable to learn that agreeable Art. Those who incline to enter, to pay a Dollar per Quarter, one Half at Entrance, the other at the Quarter's End.

JOSIAH DAVENPORT.

N. B. The Person that borrowed Gay's Fables of him, with Cuts, is desired to return it. ¶

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Peacock Bigger, late of Charles-Town, in Maryland, deceased, by Bond, Bill, or otherwise, are desired to pay immediately; and those who have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted by MARGARET BIGGER, Executrix, in Philadelphia, or to BEALE BOARDLEY, Esq; in Baltimore County, Maryland.

Mrs. Bigger has for Sale, at her House, in Church-Alley, Philadelphia, Copper Stills and Kettles of sundry Sizes, a large Boiler, fit for a Brewer or Dyer, and sundry Utensils, fit for a Coppersmith, Tinman or Brazier.

Where also may be seen,

The TERMS on which will be SOLD,

ONE Quarter of a Lot in Charles-Town, at the Head of Chesopeak Bay, bounded on one Side by Northeast River, and is the neareſt Part of the Lot adjoining the publick Wharff in said Town, on which Quarter stands a Still-house, built of Cedar, three Years old, 59 Feet and a Half by 26 and a Half clear, having 16 Cedar Cisterns, 2 Return, and 1 low Wine Cistern, all tight, besides two Stills, Pumps, Buckets, &c. and a tight Cedar Cooler, supposed one of the largest in America, with a good Well and Pump in the Still-house, convenient to said Cooler. The largest Still will contain between 14 and 1500 Gallons, and the other about 200 Gallons. Also a new framed House, 27 Feet and a Half by 13 Feet 4 Inches clear, with a good Stone Cellar under it, 26 Feet by 12 Feet 3 Inches. Likewise a small Piece of publick Ground joining to the aforesaid Quarter, and between it and the Wharff aforesaid, whereon stands a convenient Store-house, 29 Feet and a Half by 19 and a Half, within eight or ten Yards of the Houses aforesaid, having likewise a good Stone Cellar under it.

Also to be LETT or SOLD, the Dwelling-house, Lot, Store, &c. of the late Peacock Bigger, in Charles-Town aforesaid. The House is fit for a Tavern or Storekeeper. Tbctf.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raising 500 Pieces of Eight for finishing the Church, and 250 Pieces of Eight for finishing the Presbyterian Meeting-house in Dover, in Kent County, on Delaware----In the Whole, 750 Pieces of Eight.

The Scheme of this Lottery is calculated upon as easy Terms as any hitherto proposed, and with a very laudable Design; it is therefore hoped it will meet with all the Encouragement from the Publick it justly merits.

Number of Prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	250	is	250
1	of	150	is	150
1	of	100	is	100
2	of	50	are	100
15	of	20	are	300
20	of	30	are	600
40	of	10	are	400
760	of	4	are	3040
First drawn,		15	is	15
Last drawn,		15	is	15
First drawn next after the		250		15
First drawn next after the		150		15
844 Prizes,				
1656 Blanks,				
2500 Tickets, at 2 Pieces of Eight each, are				5000
Out of which deduct 15 per Cent.				

THE Blanks and Prizes are not quite as two to one, and the Deduction very low, and thence the more favourable for the Adventurers. Persons of Credit and Character living at a Distance, and intending to be Adventurers in this Lottery, may have any Number of Tickets by writing to any one of the Managers, but the same must be paid for twenty Days before Drawing. The fortunate Adventurers not demanding their Prizes in six Calender Months after the Drawing is finished, to be taken as generously bestowed for the Use of the Scheme.

The following Persons have undertaken the Management of this Lottery, viz. John Vining, John Clayton, Cæsar Rodeney, and Thomas Irons, Esquires, and William Smyth and William Killen, Gent. who are to give Bond jointly and severally, and be upon Oath faithfully to discharge the Trust reposed in them.

Tickets are to be sold by the said Managers at their respective Dwellings in Kent County. Also by David Finney, Esq; in New-Castle County, and Benjamin Wyncoop and John Rodeney, in Sussex.

The Drawing to begin on the twentieth Day of July next at Dover, or sooner if full; at which Time the Adventurers may be present for their Satisfaction. As soon as the Drawing is over the Numbers and Prizes will be published in the Pennsylvania Gazette.

Burlington, April 16, 1757.

BY Virtue of his Majesty's Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to Sale on Thursday the 16th Day of June next, at the House of Jonathan Thomas, in the City of Burlington, a certain Tract of Land, situated in the City of Burlington aforesaid, containing about 70 acres, being mostly Meadow, with a good House, Barn, Outhouses, Orchard and Tan-Yard, on the Premises, late the Property of Empson Wright, deceased, and taken in Execution at the Suit of Fretwell Wright.

¶ JOSEPH IMLAY, Sheriff.

To be LETT, or SOLD,

A LARGE convenient Dwelling-house, with a Brewhouse, and all necessary Utensils for Brewing, a large Malt-house adjoining the same, and a Hop-yard, situate in Pearl-street, in the City of Burlington. Whoever inclines to rent or purchase the above, by applying to *James Kinsey*, or *Abraham Hewlings*, in Burlington, or *Ann Shaw*, living at the Corner of Seventh and Market-streets, in Philadelphia, may know the Terms. ⊙

N. B. The Dwelling-house will be lett separate if required.

STRAYED away on the 5th of May inst. from the Subscriber, living at Downing's Mill, in East Caln, Chester County, a bay natural pacing Horse, between 13 and 14 Hands high, with a trimmed Mane, shod before, and has some white Hairs on the Top of his Neck, which appears to have been occasioned by a Gall of the Collar, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ JOHN COX.

Germantown, May 17, 1757.

RUN away on Sunday the 15th Instant, from Andreas Stahl, of Germantown, Shoemaker, a German Apprentice Boy, named Joseph Dearah, about 14 Years of Age, of a dark Complexion, fresh Colour, thick Face, and speaks English: Had on when he went away, a Linsey Woolsey striped Jacket, Felt Hat, Sheepskin Breeches, Linen Stockings, and good Shoes, with Brass Buckles. Whoever takes up said Boy, and brings him to his said Master, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by ¶ ANDREAS STAHL.

CHOICE MADEIRA WINE, to be sold by WILLIAM BARD, by the Pipe, Hogshead, or Quarter-cask. Tbctf.

WHEREAS Samuel Land, late of the County of New-Castle, on Delaware, who died intestate, was, at the Time of his Death, lawfully seized and possessed of divers Lands and Tenements within the County aforesaid; which said Lands and Tenements have not as yet been divided according to Law. And whereas I have been well informed, that his Brother, John Land, who, by the Laws of this Government, hath Right only to one fifth Part of said Lands and Tenements, purposes to sell the whole. These are therefore to forewarn all People from purchasing of him any more than one Fifth, for they may depend upon it that the proper Heirs will claim, and take legal Measures to recover the remaining four Fifths of said Lands and Tenements. Given under my Hand, on Behalf of the Heirs, May 16, 1757.

¶ BENJAMIN SWETT, one of the Administrators.

BY Virtue of His Majesty's Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by Way of publick Vendue, on Saturday the 11th Day of June inst. about Two a Clock in the Afternoon, upon the Premises, A Plantation, containing 200 Acres of good Land, fifteen whereof is good Meadow, and more may be made, the Creek being stopped out a Mile below the said Place, a good Dwelling-house, Barn, and other Out houses, a large Orchard, of both Apple and Peach Trees, of good Fruit, situated on the Head of Newtown Creek, five Miles from Daniel Cooper's Ferry, in Gloucester County; late the Property of Jonathan Reeves, seized and taken in Execution at the Suit of John Lloyd, and others. by ¶ JOHN HINCHMAN, late Sheriff.

To be LETT,

THE Dwelling-house and Bake-house, which Francis Johnson lately removed out of in Cherry-Lane, between Combs's Alley and Arch-street. For Terms enquire of Doctor Farmar, in Second-street. ¶

FOUR PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away about the first of April last, from his Bail, living in the Colony of Virginia, on the Eastern Shore, a certain Samuel Kirkpatrick, a short well set Fellow, fresh Complexion, full Face, large Eyes, formerly lived near the Head of Elk River, and has been Pedling last Winter and Spring in Worcester, Somerset and Dorset Counties, in Maryland, and is supposed to have crossed from Kent-Island to Annapolis, in order to go Back. Whoever takes up said Kirkpatrick, and secures him in any Goal, and sends Word to the Subscriber, living in Dover, in Kent County, on Delaware, who is properly impowered by George Matthews, shall receive the above Reward, and if brought to Dover, reasonable Charges, paid by

⊕ HUGH PARKE.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1757.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in the Borough of Lancaster, about six Weeks since, a Servant Lad, about 18 Years of Age, named Thomas Robinson, a Sweep-chimney, about five Feet high, walks lame, and follows his Business: Had on when he went away, an old patch'd Bearskin Coat, the Colour changed by Soot. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ FRANCIS FARRON.

DESERTED on the 27th of April from His Majesty's Service, from Capt. Thomas Shaw's Company of New-Jersey Provincials, the two following Persons, viz. John Thomas, born in Wales, five Feet four Inches high, his Hair is of a lightish brown Colour, about 21 Years of Age, talks fast, and is apt to stammer in his Speech: Had on when he went away, a white Drugget Jacket, and Breeches of the same, a Calico under Jacket, check Shirt, grey Worsted Stockings, and new Shoes, with large Brass Buckles in them. He is very apt to crow when in Liquor; it is supposed he is gone towards Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, and had a Silver Watch, with a green Seal to it.

James Day, born in New-England, five Feet eight Inches high, his Hair of a lightish brown Colour, and curls, is of a fair Complexion: Had on at the Time of his Desertion, which was the first of May, a whitish colour'd Cloth Jacket, check Shirt, wide Trowsers, and Shoes about half worn; it is thought he is gone to Great Egg-Harbour, in the Jerseys. Whoever apprehends and secures said Deserters, or either of them, shall have Six Pounds Reward for each, and reasonable Expences, in bringing them to the Captain at Burlington. ¶

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing about 300 Acres, about 200 whereof is cleared and well improved, having a good Frame Dwelling-house, kitchen, a good new Granary and Stable, a large Frame Barn, a Brick Brewhouse, Malt-house, and Malt-kill. The said Plantation lying in Cecil County, on and near the Head of Bohemia, commodiously situated for Market, being within a Mile and a Half of three Merchant Mills, to which are good Roads, and convenient Water Carriage; also several other Merchant Mills within five Miles, and within eight Miles of Apoquinimy Landing. For Terms of Sale, apply to the Subscribers, living on the Premises. ¶ HENRY and ISAAC VAN BEBBER.

STOLEN on the 6th of May inst. from the Subscriber, living in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, a roan Horse, about 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer, his Mane trimmed, a large Rose on his Neck, his Tail between a Switch and a Bob, has no Brand Marks. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and if the Thief be secured, Forty Shillings, and reasonable Charges, paid by ⊙ JOSEPH COX.

N. B. The Horse was stolen from the Plantation of Thomas Slemons.

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION on Elk River, East Nottingham Township, Chester County, containing 106 Acres, with a commodious new Brick house thereon erected, two Stories high, four Rooms on each Floor, and a cellar under the whole; a large Brick Kitchen adjoining, with a Well of extraordinary good Water, a Garden and Yard paled in, and a large Barn, above 20 Acres of improved Meadow, and as much more may be easily made; the whole well watered; the Upland, which is cleared, is almost new; a Stone Grist-mill, fit for Country or Merchants Work, with two Pair of good Stones, and boulting Mill, in good Order, supplied with a never failing Stream of Water, and the Mill Dam may be supported for less than Twenty Shillings per Annum; in a fine healthy Situation, and convenient for Store-keeping, and purchasing large Quantities of Grain, about 16 Miles distant from a Landing at Christiana Bridge, or Whiteclay Creek. The Title indisputable. The Purchaser, paying two or three Hundred Pounds in six Months after the Purchase, may pay at the Rate of one Hundred Pounds per Annum, with Interest, till the Residue of the Consideration Money is paid. Any Person may be informed of the Title, &c. by applying to David Finney in New-Castle. Tbc.

To be SOLD by

MOSES STANDLEY,

At the house and stores of William Masters, on the South-side of Market-street, in Water-street, viz.

RUM, sugar, melasses, good wines, tea, coffee, salt, Indian corn, oats, barr-iron, lamp-oil, logwood, lignum-vitæ, brimstone, pipe and hogshead staves, cotton, sundry dry goods, &c. &c. Tbc. 3 M.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

June 9, 1757. NUMB. 1485.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Since our laſt Captain Dunn *arrived here from* Liverpool, *and* Captain Falls *from* Londonderry, *both in very ſhort Paſſages, by whom we have the following Advices,* viz.

HANOVER, March 18.

OUR Troops, which lately returned from England, have reſumed their old Quarters; and no Part of our Army hath yet received any Orders to march. However ſuch Diſpoſitions are made, as ſeem to indicate, that we ſhall regulate our Motions by thoſe of the French; of whoſe Deſign to invade us we have now the ſtrongeſt Apprehenſions.

We ſee a Liſt here of an Army conſiſting of 400,000 Men, deſigned to act this Year againſt the King of Pruſſia, excluſive of the French Auxiliaries, viz. 170,000 Auſtrians, 120,000 Ruſſians, 10,000 from Italy, and 100,000, which the Empire is to furniſh.

Dreſden, March 23. On Monday laſt the Pruſſian Soldiers, at the Requeſt of the Magiſtrates, took up all labouring Men and Servants they could find in the Streets, in order to complete the Number of Recruits this City was obliged to furniſh his Pruſſian Majeſty; but next Morning all thoſe that were found to be in the Service of her Majeſty the Queen of Poland, of the Electoral Prince, and the Princes, his Brothers, and thoſe of ſome of the Nobility, were ſet at Liberty.

Breſt, March 5. The pompous Liſts of the Engliſh Fleets deſtined for Europe, Aſia, and America, give us no Uneaſineſs, becauſe we know the Liſts to be falſe, and the Ships to be ill manned. As to their Threats of beſieging Quebeck, we cannot think that they themſelves expect to ſucceed in ſuch an Enterprize by only augmenting their Troops in America with 10,000 Men, and giving the Officers of the American Troops the ſame Rank with thoſe of the Regular Forces.

Vienna, March 18. Marſhal Brown ſet out the 15th for the Army in Bohemia. Fifteen Hundred Waradins will ſoon march thither, as will alſo 6000 Men, furniſhed by the Duke of Wirtemberg.

Paris, March 28. Laſt Saturday Sentence was pronounced by the Parliament againſt Damien, to the following Purpoſe. 'The ſaid Robert Francis Damien, is duly convicted of high Treaſon, on Account of the wicked, abominable, and moſt deteſtable Parricide committed on the Perſon of the King. The Parliament condemned the ſaid Damien, for Reparation of his Crime, to be brought in a Tumbril in his Shirt before the principal Door of the Cathedral at Paris, and there kneeling down, and holding a Wax Torch, weighing two Pounds, he ſhall declare, That wickedly and traiterouſly he committed the ſaid wicked, deteſtable and moſt abominable Parricide, by wounding the King with a Knife on the right Side, for which he repents, and aſks Pardon of God, of the King, and of Juſtice. This done, he ſhall be carried in the ſaid Tumbril to the Greve, and upon a Scaffold, there erected, to be pinched with hot Irons in the Breaſts, Arms, Thighs, and Calf of the Leg, and his right Hand, holding the Knife with which he committed the ſaid Parricide, ſhall be burnt with Fire and Brimſtone; and on the Places where he ſhall be pinched, there ſhall be poured melted Lead, boiling Oil, burning Pitch, and Wax and Brimſtone melted together; after which his Body ſhall be drawn and diſmembered by four Horſes, and his Limbs and Body be burnt to Aſhes, and ſcattered in the Wind. The Court confiſcates all his Goods, moveable and immoveable, to the King; and orders, that before the ſaid Execution, he ſhall undergo the Torture, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, to procure a Diſcovery of his Accomplices; order moreover, that the Houſe in which he was born ſhall be demoliſhed (the Owner being indemnified for the Loſs) and that no other Houſe ſhall ever be built on the Premiſes.

Paris, March 29. Yeſterday Damien was executed purſuant to his Sentence, at Three in the Afternoon; and tho' the Horſes were very vigorous, they made five or ſix Efforts without being able to tear off his Limbs; Permiſſion was therefore aſked (and at laſt with Difficulty obtained) to cut off his Limbs, and he even then gave ſome Signs of Life. His Limbs were then thrown upon the Pile of Fire, which continued burning this Morning at 7 o'Clock. All the Windows and Tops of Houſes were full of Spectators.

Bruſſels, April 1. Mareſchal d'Eſtrees was nominated in Form laſt Week at Verſailles, to command the French Army upon the Lower Rhine. The Troops intended for that Army, that have paſſed through Bruſſels ſince laſt Poſt, are the Regiments of Aquitaine and Provence, of two Battalions each, and two Battalions of Picardie. This Day the Regiments of Perigord and Foix, each of one Battalion, are come to Town. The Field Artillery, which marches with them, conſiſts of one four Pounder with every Battalion. Damien was executed on Monday laſt at Paris; but hitherto it does not appear that there were any Accomplices engaged with him in this horrid Attempt. His Sentence and Puniſhment were the ſame as Ravaillac's.

Leige, April 6. The Regency having agreed that the French Troops intended for the Army on the Lower Rhine, ſhould paſs through this Principality, and be ſupplied with Proviſions, &c. the two firſt Battalions of the firſt Diviſion of that Army arrived here accordingly on Friday laſt, and have been ſucceſſively followed by two Battalions or two Squadrons every Day, who, after reſting 24 Hours, continue their March towards Ruremond.

Vienna, March 23. It is thought Prince Charles of Lorrain will ſet out for Bohemia next Saturday, with the Hereditary Prince of Modena.

Marſhal Brown has inſpected the Fortifications at Brinn and Konigſgratz, and reviewed the Army lately commanded by Prince Piccolomini, deceaſed, but now under the Command of General Serbelloni. The Grand Army is upon the March towards Koſtelitz, upon the Elbe, where the General now is.

Our Court is very ſolicitous to obtain a Neutrality for the Electorate of Hanover.

Dreſden, March 23. Some Days ſince, one of this City was ſeized, on his Return from Bohemia. Upon examining him, he was found to have in his Cuſtody ſeveral Letters directed to the Counteſs d'Ogilvy, Lady of Honour to the Queen of Poland, and M. de Keſtel, her Chamberlain. Theſe Letters gave ſome Ground to ſuſpect an illicit Correſpondence was carrying on that might be injurious to the Intereſts of the King of Pruſſia. He immediately ordered that the Lady and Nobleman ſhould be acquainted with the Occaſion of this Arreſt. But as the Queen had ſolicited the Releaſe of the Courier and his Diſpatches, his Pruſſian Majeſty was willing to oblige her in this Particular; but at the ſame Time deſired the Queen to prohibit her Domeſticks engaging in any Correſpondence with his Enemies; which, in the preſent Situation of Affairs, he could by no Means allow.

The King of Pruſſia hath remitted a conſiderable Sum of Money to M. Arn-Ende, the Superintendant of this City, to be diſtributed among the Poor.

The Fortifications which have been lately erected in this City, and the Batteries raiſed at a little Diſtance from one another, capable of containing about 100 Pieces of Cannon, have rendered this Place a very ſtrong Fortreſs; eſpecially as the Entrenchments and Lines of Circumvallation are ſo judiciouſly conſtructed, as to be capable of containing a large Body of Troops.

The Army is every where in Motion; and the King of Pruſſia will have his Head Quarters at Lockewitz, about a Mile from this Place; and it is apprehended that the Prince of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel will attend his Majeſty. Prince Maurice of Anhelt Deſſau will have the Command of the Army, which is to aſſemble at Voigtland.

Hague, March 31. The French King hath demanded of the States General a Paſſage on the Meuſe by Maeſtricht, for the Artillery and warlike Stores deſigned for the Army on the Lower Rhine; which their High Mightineſſes have begged his Majeſty not to inſiſt on, as it would be a Breach of their Neutrality.

Duſſeldorp, April 1. The French Army is entered into the Country of Juliers and Cologne, and will ſoon take Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of Cleves, and the County of Mark. The Prince de Soubize, who hath his Head Quarters at Mazeyck, ſent a Summons to the Regency of Cleves to ſend their Deputies to him, to ſettle the military Contributions they are to advance; and Deputies from the ſubordinate Towns and Villages, to agree with M. Foulon what Quantity of Forage they are to furniſh the French Troops. The Pruſſian Troops which have quitted Weſel, have taken the Road to Lippe; where they are to be joined by ſome Regiments from Magdeburg.

We are told, that Fiſcher and his Freebooters are already arrived at Cleves, and we expect ſoon to have ſome Accounts of his plundering Incurſions.

Toulon, March 18. Yeſterday the Centaur Man of War was launched here, and the following Evening the Squadron commanded by M. de Reveſt ſet ſail from this Port with a fair Wind. The Deſtination of this Squadron is at preſent unknown, as he is not to open his Commiſſion till he comes to a certain Latitude.

Paris, April 1. The Parliament has iſſued an Arret againſt Damien's Family, whereby his Wife and Daughter, and his Father, are ordered to leave the Kingdom within a Fortnight, and never to return, upon Pain of being hanged; and his Brothers, and their Wives, together with all his other Relations of the Name of Damien, are enjoined to change their Names, under the ſame Penalties. Damien declared before his Execution, that there was no Plot formed, neither had he any Accomplices.

Bruſſels, April 4. The French Troops are paſſing this Way continually in their March to the Camp at Stockem. The Prince de Soubize has made his Entry into Weſel. We are aſſured, that two Magazines of Powder, belonging to the King of Pruſſia, at Dreſden, have been blown up, which have done conſiderable Damage to ſeveral Parts of that City.

Dublin, April 5. We are aſſured, that the two Highland Regiments, raiſed in Scotland, are to embark at Portpatrick, and land at Donaghadee, and march from thence to Cork, in order for Embarkation to North-America.

A large Sum of Money, eſcorted by a Party of Dragoons, was ſent from the Treaſury to Cork, for the Payment of the ſeveral Regiments that are there, in order for Embarkation.

The Maſter of a Ship juſt arrived from Bourdeaux, brings certain Advice of the general Concern which is expreſſed at that Place, and other Parts of France, on Account of the Sentence and Execution of Admiral Byng.

LONDON.

April 5. It appears by the laſt Letters from Peterſburgh, that there is ſome conſiderable Negociation going on with the Ruſſian Court; and, though Secrets of State are no where better kept, yet, from the Circumſtances that cannot be concealed, it is collected, that ſomething of a Treaty of Subſidy is in Agitation, which, when perfected, may poſſibly produce more vigorous Meaſures.

The governing Par y in the Republic of Genoa pretend to have diſcovered a Confederacy, which had nothing leſs in View than the total Subverſion of their State; and to ſhew that they are ſincerely apprehenſive of this, they are not only repairing their Fortreſſes, and filling their Magazines, but have likewiſe taken Swiſs Troops into their Pay; and have put themſelves to ſuch an Expence, as renders it evident they have a Point of Importance in View of one Kind or other.

If we may depend upon Letters from Cologne, there are ſeveral Treaties upon the Carpet, if not already executed, in Conſequence of which the Army of Obſervation that is to be formed in Weſtphalia will be augmented with 20,000 Men, and conſequently be in a Condition to look the French in the Face, if they deſign, as they give out, to over-run and deſtroy ſome of the fineſt Provinces in Germany.

Notwithſtanding the many Reports we have had of the ſpeedy March of the Ruſſians into Germany, it is now poſitively aſſerted that ſhe will take no Part in the preſent War.

We hear from Falmouth, that three Ships of War are at that Place detained by bad Weather, one of them has Diſpatches for Lord Loudoun, and is going Expreſs to New-York.

Sunday at two o'Clock the Yachts fell down the River to Harwich, to be in Readineſs to carry his Royal Highneſs the Duke to Holland; and To-morrow Morning his Highneſs ſets out for Harwich.

The Number of Forces provided for by Parliament this Year amounts to 49749 Men, including 4008 Invalids.

Orders are diſpatched to the North, for the two Battallions of Highlanders immediately to march to Portpatrick, from whence they are to proceed with all Expedition to Cork, in order to embark for America. It is ſaid each of the Battalions have about 200 Men above their Complement.

The following Alterations are made in his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's Houſhould: Colonel Hodgſon is appointed Maſter of the Horſe to his Royal Highneſs, and Col. John Boſcawen is appointed Groom of the Bedchamber.

The Earl of Albemarle, Col. Kepple, Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, Lord Lenox (who is appointed one of his Royal Highneſs's Aids de Camp) Capt. Carlton, and Col. Wall, go abroad with his Royal Highneſs.

There are five Frigates preparing for the Sea, deſigned as Fireſhips, one of which will be launched at Deptford in a few Days.

The Minerva-----, from Carolina to London, ſaid to have on board 132,000 lb. of Indigo, and valued at upwards of 30000 l. is taken.

It is ſaid that the Dover and her Prize were ſeen in Leigh Road laſt Saturday.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated April 4.

"The Squadron at St. Helen's with the Tranſports are ſtill detained by the Wind; however, as it is N. W. and ſeems to incline ſtill more to the N. we are in Hopes they will leave us this Afternoon."

"It is Reported Admiral Smith will command the Fleet going to the Mediterranean; the following Ships are ſaid to be ſome of thoſe ordered for that Service, Prince, Ramillies, St. George, Invincible, Buckingham, Monmouth, Naſſau, Lancaſter, Revenge, Monarch, St. Alban's, and Windſor."

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Foſter, of the Antigallican, dated Cadiz, March 2.

"Since my laſt the Governor, on the 28th ult. ſent for me to acquaint me he had Orders from the King to deliver the Prize up to the French, upon which I went on board her: He immediately gave Orders for a 60 Gun and a 30 Gun Ship of War to lay along-ſide of us; and about 9 this Morning the Commander ſent Orders to me to ſtrike my Colours, which on my refuſing to do, both Ships began their Fire; they ſhot away my Enſign, and on my endeavouring to ſend a Man to ſtrike the Pendant he was killed; they continued firing on us three Quarters of an Hour, one Quarter of which was after all our Colours were ſtruck: The Ship is ſhattered in a moſt terrible Condition: The whole Time, for fear of giving Umbrage to the Spaniſh Flag, I did not even fire one Gun, but lay to their Mercy: They took Poſſeſſion of the Ship by Men armed, I now refer you to the Conſul's Letter to the Secretary of State, wherein he gives a full Account of this Affair, a Copy of which is ſent to our Ambaſſador at Madrid. I hope, as I have done my Duty in this Affair, you will uſe all your Endeavours and Intereſt in laying this unprecedented and national Affair before his Majeſty, to meet with Redreſs and Juſtice: In the mean Time I hope to hear from Madrid. I have been with the Governor, who tells me he has no further Commands with me. I ſhall endeavour to go for Madrid To-morrow, to wait on the King in Perſon, the Reſult of which I ſhall ſend with all Expedition."

'Tis ſaid that Sir William Burnaby, who with two Privateers has taken 24 Prizes, and carried them into Tunis, is blocked up there by ſeven French Men of War from Toulon, and that Admiral Saunders is gone with ſix Ships of the Line to relieve him.

We hear the French Court has demanded in Form a Paſſage for a numerous Body of Troops through the Electorate of Hanover, which has been peremptorily refuſed.

The Bulwarks of Maeſtricht have lately been furniſhed with a great additional Number of Artillery, and all proper Meaſures have been taken to ſecure that important Place againſt any Surprize.

It is ſaid that Advice was received Yeſterday that the Court

Court of Spain has releaſed the Antigallican Privateer's Prize, and cautioned the Captain not to ſtir from thence till a proper Convoy is arrived from England to guard him Home.

April 7. We hear that a Twenty Gun Ship is ordered to cruize between Helvoet and Harwich, to protect the Packet at this very critical Juncture.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. William Foſter, Commander of the Antigallican private Ship of War, to his Owners, dated Cadiz, March 9.

" You will ſee we have not only run the Hazard of an Engagement for our India Prize, but have been cruelly treated in this Bay, and ſince impriſoned: I am in Health and in good Spirits, and make no Doubt, as the whole Affair, in reſpect to us, is founded in Honour and Truth, if Juſtice take Place, it muſt end in our Favour. The Conſul has been very kind, and active in his Endeavours to ſerve us; the whole City is greatly alarmed at the unjuſt and ſevere Treatment we have met with from the Governor: However, the Antigallican is fitting out, and will loſe no Time in repairing the Prize. Nothing ſhall be wanting for your Intereſt; the Ship's Company and Officers who ſurvived the Cannonading and Impriſonment, are all well."

Coſport, April 3. This Morning, about Six o'Clock, Admiral Holbourne, &c. and General Hopſon, Commander in Chief of the Land Forces, went on board the Fleet at St. Helens.

Portſmouth, April 4. God be thanked a fine fair Wind, ſo that the Ships cannot fail of putting immediately to Sea for America, and the other Parts they are deſtined for.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, April 5.

" The Fleet for America got under Sail Yeſterday; but were forced to come to an Anchor again, the Wind ſhifting. Wind now Weſt. The Lichfield, Captain Barton, Centaur, Capt. Brown, and the Raven Sloop, Capt. Bover, with two Buſſes, in his Majeſty's Service, are bound the firſt Fair Wind to the Coaſt of Guiney, to protect the Trade. The Mediterranean Squadron, it is ſaid, will ſail in about twenty Days from Spithead."

Whitehall, April 6. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Honourable Daniel Earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham; Sir Willam Rowley, Knight of the Bath; Edward Boſcawen, and Gilbert Elliot, Eſquires; the Right Honourable John Lord Carysfort; Savage Moyſton, and Edwyn Sandys, Eſqrs. to be Commiſſioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Iſlands, and Territories thereto reſpectively belonging.

Whitehall, April 9. On Wedneſday laſt the Right Honourable Mr. Pitt, by his Majeſty's Command, reſigned the Seals of Secretary of State for the Southern Department.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Honourable William Lord Mansfield, Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, the Office of Chancellor of His Majeſty's Exchequer, in the Room of the Right Honourable Henry Legge, Eſq;

St. James's April 9. This Morning, about Six o' Clock, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, ſet out for Harwich, to embark there, in his Way to Hanover.

London, April 9. We hear the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Sandwich will be Secretaries of State, and the Earl of Holderneſs Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We are informed, that there is on board the three Ships from South Carolina, taken by the French, at leaſt 200,000 lb. Weight of Indigo.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Egremont is appointed Secretary of State, in the Room of the Right Honourable William Pitt, who has been diſmiſſed.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburn, and Lord Digby, will ſhortly be created Peers of Great-Britain.

We hear that a certain great Perſonage ſent a Meſſenger on Wedneſday Afternoon to a great Commoner, informing him that he had no further Occaſion for his Service; upon which the worthy Commoner nobly replied, that as he received his Commiſſion directly from his M----, he could not reſign without a formal Order from the ſame Hand.

We are further informed, that on the above Anſwer being received, conſiderable Appointments were offered to ſeveral of the Nobility and Gentry, in Connection with the preſent Miniſtry, and that they all begged to be excuſed from accepting any ſuch Poſts, while a certain Perſon (very lately appointed to a new Place) continued in any publick Employment that had any Connection with theirs.

We are aſſured that the City of London will ſpeedily preſent the Right Hon. William Pitt, and the Right Hon. Henry Legge, Eſqrs. with the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box, as a Mark of the entire Satisfaction they have given that reſpectable Body, by their Prudence and Integrity in the Conduct of publick Affairs.

Gilbert Elliot, Eſq; having declined taking upon him the Office of a Lord of the Admiralty, William Gerrard Hamilton, Eſq; is appointed to fill up that Commiſſion.

According to Letters from Rome, and other Parts of Italy, Intrigues are already ſet on Foot, in reſpect to the Conclave that will be held upon the Death of the Pope, notwithſtanding his Holineſs is ſaid to be recovered; and they inſinuate farther, that it is not impoſſible theſe Intrigues may have an Influence upon certain Treaties, founded only on tranſitory Intereſts, and repugnant to their ancient Connections.

Letters from Konigſburgh, of a very freſh Date, adviſe, that the Ruſſians are really making all the Diſpatch they can in their Military Preparations, which have however been ſo much retarded by ſome extraordinary Accidents, that they were not ſo far forward, at the Beginning of March, as it was expected they ſhould have been at the Cloſe of January.

The Letters from Frankfort and Cologne, the latter one Poſt later, ſpeak very differently of the French Deſigns in Germany. Thoſe from Frankfort inſinuate, that an Army of Obſervation will be little more than an Army of Amuſement; and that the French ſeem ſorry that Weſel is diſmantled, as it might have furniſhed them with a Siege of three Weeks or a Month, till ſomething deciſive had happened in Saxony or Bohemia. Thoſe from Cologne, repreſent the French Forces as an Army of Diverſion, which will certainly act vigorouſly, though, perhaps rather with a View to her own Intereſt, and eating up the hitherto unharraſſed Provinces of Germany, than with with an Intention of affording the Aſſiſtance expected from this Diverſion, either to the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, or to the Empreſs-Queen.

According to ſome Letters from Stockholm, the Swediſh Fleet was ordered to be ready to ſail from Careliſcroon by the End of April, in order to join that of Denmark; and the whole in Conjunction is to conſiſt of 24 Men of War. It is added, that his Swediſh Majeſty had given Orders for a better Regulation to be made in compleating his Land Forces, that they may be ready to act upon all Events.

'Tis aſſured, that a Scheme is drawn and preſented to the Lords of the Treaſury for their Approbation, to raiſe a conſiderable Sum of Money upon a Poll-Tax, for defraying the extraordinary Expences of the War againſt France, &c.

We hear that a noble Earl has refuſed going Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

They write from Toulon, of the 16th of laſt Month, that the Fleet in that Port deſigned for the Mediterranean, is to conſiſt of 20 Men of War of the Line, and ſix Frigates, but they are not to ſail till the End of this Month, and to take on board great Quantities of Stores and Proviſions for Minorca, as alſo a Reinforcement of Troops for the Garriſon at Port-Mahon. Several armed Veſſels fitted out there, are ſailed to cruize on the Engliſh.

By Letters from Vienna we have Advice, that all the new Recruits that have been raiſing in Upper and Lower Auſtria for theſe four Months paſt, are ſent for to Bohemia, to join the main Army under General Brown; and 'tis computed, that when they have joined them, the whole Number of Troops will amount to 180,000 Men.

They write from divers Counties, that the Ground this Spring has turned up very rich, and there is a Proſpect of a plentiful Harveſt.

The Subſcription to the Ladies Reſolution Privateers (three in Number, to be commanded by the brave Capt. Walker) upon the Books at Sir Charles Aſgill's, and Mr. Drummond's, already amounts to 8000 l. at the Head of which ſtands the reſpectable Name of the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Northumberland.

There is a Report that another Dutch Packet-Boat has been taken, with two Mails on board.

It is reported five Ships have been taken on the North Coaſt by three French Privateers.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Tyrawley, Governor of Gibraltar, is coming home, and that the Earl of Home is to ſucceed him.

Yeſterday the Hon. Sir Richard Littleton, Knight of the Bath, and Major General of his Majeſty's Forces, reſigned the Office of Maſter of the Jewel-Office.

As did the Hon. James Greenville that of one of the Lords of the Treaſury; and Thomas Potter, Eſq; the Office of Joint Pay-Maſter of His Majeſty's Forces.

The Right Hon, Henry Fox is appointed Pay-maſter General, in the room of Lord Viſcount Duplin, and Thomas Potter, Eſq;

We hear the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Eſq; has juſt obtained a reverſionary Grant for himſelf and his two Sons, of the beneficial Poſt of Clerk of the Pells in Ireland, now enjoyed by George Bub Doddington, Eſq; and valued at 2000 l. per Annum.

We are now told that the French find themſelves ſo much embarraſſed for Want of Seamen, of which we have ſuch great Numbers Priſoners in England, that they have propoſed Terms for a Cartel, or general Exchange of Priſoners.

We hear that ſome Conferences have been had with the Spaniſh Miniſter reſiding here, upon Advice received of the Detainer of the Antigallican's Prize; and alſo that a categorical Anſwer is demanded to a grand Queſtion.

'Tis ſaid that three Battalions of the Foot Guards will ſpeedily go Abroad.

Thurſday Morning Admiral Smith hoiſted his Flag again on board the Union, in the Downs.

There is a Liſt of 36 Privateers ſaid to be now out from Bayonne, and St. John de Luce, moſt of which mount from 20 to 30 Guns.

The Prince de Soubize, a French Privateer, fitted out by the Ladies of France (which had taken 14 Prizes without Damage) is taken at laſt herſelf by the Dunkirk Man of War, Capt. Howe, purchaſed for 2500 l. by the Union Society meeting at the Feathers Tavern in Cheapſide, together with her Proviſions and Ammunition. She now rides off Limehouſe, and is going out under the Name of the Boſcawen Privateer.

We hear that Capt. Cornwall, at his own Requeſt, will have a 74 Gun Ship, and that one of the new ones; and we are aſſured, he is, for the third Time, by his own Deſire, to riſque the Meeting of the Enemy in the Mediterranean Seas.

April 12. By Advices from Hanover, the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel will add 4000 Men to the 8000 Heſſians who are to return from England; and it is ſaid, their Army of Obſervation will amount to about 58,000 Men, which is to be joined by the Saxon Regiments that have entered into the Service of the King of Pruſſia.

It is reported that nine Sail have been taken in the North Seas, ſuppoſed to be all Engliſh Coaſters.

On Sunday Sir Edward Hawke ſet out from his Houſe in Great George-Street for Portſmouth.

A Dutch Veſſel arrived Yeſterday in the River from Seville in 16 Days, brings Advice, that the Antigallican's Prize was delivered up to the French Conſul, and ſailed from thence for France.

We hear that one Part of France's Plan of Operations againſt Hanover, is to conquer Bremen and Verden, and then make a Preſent of them to Sweden, in order to purchaſe the Concurrence, or at leaſt the Neutrality, of that Crown in the preſent War.

It is reported that ſeveral Engliſh Ships have been ſeized at Oſtend, by an Order from the Empreſs Queen.

We hear that his Royal Highneſs goes by Sea to Hamburgh.

We are aſſured, that there is no Account of the Pondicherry French Indiaman, a Prize to the Dover Man of War, ſince ſhe was in Yarmouth Roads. Upwards of 30,000 l. has been inſured upon her. She had 280 Men on board.

Falmouth, March 31. Laſt Tueſday was ſent in here a French Snow, homeward bound from Martineco, taken by the King of Pruſſia Privateer of London. Alſo a French Schooner Privateer of 16 Carriage Guns, 12 Swivels, and 80 Men, taken by the Lion Privateer of Briſtol.

Portſmouth, April 8. Yeſterday a Court-Martial was held on board the St. George, but cannot as yet learn the Occaſion.

Newcaſtle, April 9. We learn by a Dutch Ship which left Oſtend laſt Sunday, that three Engliſh Men of War of 30, 24 and 20 Guns, had lain in that Harbour near three Weeks; not detained by Winds, or Wants, but Inclination: Which muſt ſurprize all People there, as, by Accounts daily received, they might have been fully employed at Home.

Yeſterday at Noon the Hope, of London, William Barteln, Maſter, and the Prince William, of Yarmouth, George Mitchell Maſter, brought into Shields a French Privateer Sloop, about 80 Tons, belonging to Calais, Captain Peter Duval, of 4 ſix Pounders, and 10 Swivels, with 47 Men, and had three Ranſomers on board: The two Ships were going for the Greenland Seas, and the Privateer attacked them off Huntley-foot.

KINGSTON, (in Jamaica) May 7.

A few Days ago arrived here the Blakeney Privateer belonging to New-York, Nicholas Horton, Commander, mounting 10 Carriage Guns, 3 Pounders, and 65 Men; who on the 27th of laſt Month fell in (off the Eaſt End of this Iſland) with a large French Privateer, mounting 12 Carriage Guns, 6 Pounders, and 120 Men; whereupon an Engagement immediately enſued, and was very hot on both Sides. Captain Horton put 23 of his Men in his Craft, in order to cut the Frenchman off his Wind, ſo that there were only 37 Hands on board the Blakeney when ſhe firſt engaged; nevertheleſs, the Battle laſted with great Fury for two Hours and a Half; but Captain Horton finding the Frenchman's Metal too heavy for him, he reſolutely and bravely laid him on board, at which Time he received a Shot in his Bow-ſprit, which totally diſabled him. The Frenchman perceiving his Diſtreſs, and knowing he could not make Sail after him, he took that Opportunity to haul his Wind to the Southward, and ſo got clear. Captain Horton had 6 Men killed, and eight wounded, two of which are in a very dangerous Way; ſeveral Muſket Balls went through his Hat, and his Veſſel is greatly damaged both in her Sails and Rigging, ſo that he was obliged to put back to Port-Royal to refit. It is not doubted but the Frenchman ſuffered greatly, as there was a Man at the Blakeney's Maſt-head the whole Engagement, who obſerved there were ſeveral dead Bodies thrown overboard, and ſcarce ten Men appeared on his Deck at the Time the Frenchman made off

On Friday Evening laſt arrived here the Mercury Privateer, Captain Gordon, of this Port, and brought in with him three Dutch Veſſels, ſeized in carrying on a contraband Trade, viz. The Schooner Maria, Wilſon, the Sloop Salt-pond, Stackpole, and the Schooner de Olyf Jack, de Bruyn.

By the Hardman, Capt. Yoward, who came in laſt Monday from the Coaſt of Guiney, and left Cape-Coaſt Caſtle the 13th of laſt February, we learn, that on the 24th of that Month, the French Squadron appeared in Sight of the Caſtle, at 11 o'Clock, conſiſting of a 74 and 64 Gun Ship, beſides a Frigate which lay by in the Offing with 4 Prizes, but where the Prizes were taken the Captain could not hear. The Two Men of War fired at the Caſtle, and continued the ſame with great Fury for about half an Hour, but did no material Damage, the Compliment being as briſkly returned from the Caſtle, ſo that the Monſieurs, thought proper to proceed down the Coaſt ſo low as Tantum Query; there they manned their Launces and deſtroyed ſeveral trading Shallops, &c. In two Days after, Account came to the Caſtle of their taking four trading Veſſels at Anamaboe. They afterwards went to Whiddaw, but no Accounts were as yet arrived what Damage they might have done there.

St. CHRISTOPHERS.

Baſſeterre, April 16. Capt. Dungum, of the privateer ſloop Dove, has taken and carried into Tortola,

A privateer ſchooner, belonging to Martinico, of 8 ſwivel guns, and about 30 hands.

A large ſnow, which had been ſome days in poſſeſſion of the above privateer, laden with proviſions and dry goods, and bound from Glaſgow and Cork for this iſland.

And a letter of Marque ſchooner fitted with carriage guns, ſmall arms, &c.

April 30. His Majeſty's Ship Woolwich, commanded by Peter Parker Eſq; arrived on Thurſday Evening in the Road of Baſſeterre, with a French Prize Ship, mounted with ſix Guns, called the Sainte Trinite, Captain Bartelemy Dominic Simon Servo, bound from Cayenne and Martinico to Marſeilles, and laden with Indigo, Rocou, Cocoa, Coffee, Sugar, Simarouba, and other valuable Goods.

May 7. Yeſterday Morning arrived the Fleet from London, under Convoy of his Majeſty's Ship the Marlborough of 80 guns, Rear Admiral Coates, (who is going down to Jamaica, in order to take the Command of the Squadron there) and the Hornet Sloop of War.

BOSTON, May 30.

By Letters from Frankfort, on Kennebeck-River, we have Advice, that on the 18th Inſtant, in the Morning, as Enſign Pette, with Nine Men, was returning in a Boat from Fort Weſtern to Fort Halifax, he thought proper to put two Men aſhore, as an Advance Guard; and when they were about ſeven Miles above Fort Weſtern, the ſaid two Men, who kept along Shore about three or four Rods before the Boat, diſcovered a Party of Indians, (17 of whom they counted) and called out to inform thoſe in the Boat thereof; upon which the Indians immediately aroſe and fired upon the Boat three Times, not being more than 15 Yards diſtant; our People returned their Fires, but could not in the Boat recover the Indian Side of the River, wherefore they put acroſs and got to the other Shore, from whence they fired on the Enemy.----One of the Men who made the Diſcovery jumped into the River and ſwam acroſs, tho' the Freſhes were very high, the other hid himſelf under a Root, and 'twas feared was taken, but in the Evening he got ſafe to Fort Weſtern; two of our Men were wounded in the Boat, but 'tis hoped not mortally: Our People ſaw them carry two Indians off on their Backs, either dead or wounded.

From Albany we hear, that ſcouting Parties of the Enemy appear often near the Forts at Lake George, and, that laſt Week two of the Regulars being out for ſome Wood, were fired upon and killed by them; alſo, that they had taken two or three of the Rangers Priſoners, and killed two others: One of the Regulars was knock'd on the Head with a Hatchet, about 30 Yards from Fort Edward.

We hear by a Coaſter arrived at Cape-Anne from Damariſcotta, that at or near that Place, as a Number of Fiſhermen were catching Alewives for Bait, the Indians came upon, kill'd and took near 20 of them.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here the Nova-Scotia Province Snow of War, Capt. Taggart, in 8 Days from Halifax.

*** ACADEMY LOTTERY TICKETS Sold by D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office.*

Saturday last arrived here the Province Ship of War King George, Captain Benjamin Hollowell, from a Cruize.

Capt. Tufton arrived here last Saturday Night from St. Croix, and informs, that off the Capes of Virginia he fell in with a large Fleet of French Merchantmen, homeward bound, who took that Course in order to avoid our Cruizers.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

By a Vessel arrived at Rhode-Island the 29th ultimo, from Anamaboe, we have the following List of the French Squadron, and English Ships taken by them on the Coast of Africa, and elsewhere, viz. French Ships, l'Intrepide, Commodore Faerson, of 74 Guns; l'Opiniate, of 64; l'Unicorne, of 36; and le Calipso, of 16 Guns; in all 190 Guns.

The English Vessels taken by the above Squadron, are, the Boscawen Privateer, of 14 Guns, from Southampton, taken at Cape de Verd. The Spencer Frigate, in the Bay of Biscay, and kept for an Hospital Ship. The Prince of Orange, Jackson, of Liverpool, at Cape-Mount, Jan. 1, with 175 Slaves, 14 lb. of Ivory, and one Ton of Cam Wood. The Elizabeth and Mary, Caruthers, of Liverpool, at Little Cape-Mount, Jan. 2, with 50 Slaves. The Nancy, Gill, of Liverpool, at Junk, Jan. 3. with 70 Slaves. The Arabella, of Liverpool, at Bashaw, Jan. 4, with 45 Slaves. The Black Prince, Noble Beans, and the Whitington, Kennedy, both belonging to Whitehaven.

On the 24th Day of January the abovementioned Men of War arrived at Anamaboe, and took the following Vessels, viz. The Casada Garden, Thomas T. Taylor, of Rhode-Island, near Winiba, Jan. 26, with 60 Slaves. The Camelion, Michael Molton, of Rhode-Island, at Winiba, Jan. 26, with 46 Slaves. The Polly, Jeremiah Clark, of Rhode-Island, near Winiba, Jan. 26, with 75 Slaves. And Capt. Loe, of Liverpool, missing till the 18th of March, and supposed to be taken.

Besides the above mentioned French Ships of War, two others, viz. Le St. Michael, of 64 Guns, and Le Lathee, of 32 Guns, stopped at St. Jago to water, and were, between the 20th and 25th of January, spoke with by a Portuguese Vessel, off Cape-Palmas, who reported, that they steered down the Coast for Angola, supposed to join the other Squadron.

Friday last Captain Goodin arrived here in 26 Days from Jamaica, by whom we learn, That a Fleet of 25 Sail, under Convoy of His Majesty's Ships Roebuck and Lively, arrived at that Island in the Month of April last, from Ireland; that Capt. Kierstead, in a small Sloop, belonging to this Port, was taken by a French Privateer, on his Voyage to Jamaica, but was afterwards retaken by Capt. Close of Antigua.---Off Cape Carantas Capt. Goodin was attacked by a small French Privateer, but he gave Monsieur such a Dose, as soon obliged him to sheer off.

The following Men of War were at Jamaica when Captain Goodin sailed from thence, viz. Edinburgh, of 70 Guns, Princess Mary 60, Portsmouth 60, Augusta 60, Assistance 50, Humber 40, Roebuck 20, Sphinx 20, Shorehom 20, Rye 20, Wager 20, and Lively, of 20 Guns.

The same Day Capt. Tingley arrived here in 13 Days from Halifax, by whom we are told, that the Bombketch Speedwell, Captain Bond, arrived there in 5 Weeks from Falmouth, two Days before he sailed, the Captain whereof informed him, that the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Morris, from this Place, was safe arrived there; and that the following Regiments were those designed for America, viz. Two Battalions of the Royals, Forbes's, Blakeney's, Brag's, Kennedy's, Murray's, and Perry's.

Capt. Tingley likewise says, that two French Indians were lately taken at Malagash, and sent to Halifax; and that a Day or two after he came out, he met with the Boston Country Snow standing in for Halifax, with six Vessels loaded with Provisions under her Convoy.

Captain Tingley sailed from Halifax in Company with his Majesty's Snow the Baltimore, bound for the Bay of Fundy.

Since our last came to Town, one William Morris, a Ranger, who was taken Prisoner by the French, in the Engagement near Ticonderoga, on the 21st of January last, with Captain Rogers (now promoted to the Rank of Major) and informs us, That immediately upon his being captivated, he was carried, with six more of his Companions, to Ticonderoga (one of which died three Weeks after, having received eleven Shot in his Body) where there were only 40 Men in Garrison, 200 Regulars, 45 Indians, and 36 Canadians, having sallied out to attack Major Rogers (whose Party consisted of only 75 Men) of which Number 30 were killed on the Spot, and 32 more died soon after they reached the Fort; having remained a Month at Ticonderoga, he was sent to Crown-Point, where he halted only one Night, being carried from thence by some of the Ottowaway Indians, whose Prisoner he was, and who proposed to carry him to their Country, and adopt him for one of their Children; but the Severity of the Weather obliging them to remain some Time at Montreal, he found an Opportunity, when the Indians were gone upon a Scout, to make his Escape, with three more, having left Montreal the 7th of May, with about 4 Days Provision, a Gun, and some Powder and Ball, which he took out of the Indian Hutt, as he was left to take Care of their Things in their Absence: They all arrived safe at Fort William Henry the 18th of May, much fatigued. A few Days before he left Montreal, two Regiments of Regulars, and some Canadians and Indians, marched towards Crown-Point, in order, as he imagined, to strengthen that Fort, and Ticonderoga; that very great Preparations were making in Canada, to open the Campaign very early; that the Army that attacked Fort William Henry, the 17th of March, was returned to Montreal, much fatigued, and that many of them were killed by the Garrison, and several more died on their Way Home; that he imagined the City of Quebec was much in Want of Provisions, some Sloops having sailed from Montreal for that Place, as soon as the River was open, loaded with Wheat and Fish.

Last Week George Kawkel, one of Colonel Peter Schuyler's Regiment, taken at Oswego, came to Town from Albany, having made his Escape from the Enemy. He says, That during his Stay among the French, he was used extremely well, and indulged in almost every Respect:---That he had Liberty to work for his Living, and was frequently employed in and about their Fortifications:---That from Quebec, which he left about two Months since, he was sent to work at various different Forts between that Place and Crown-Point; and that the last he was fixed at, was Ticonderoga, where, he says, there is but a small Garrison:---That he was well assured, there were scarce one Hundred Men at Crown-Point, the Scarcity of Provisions, and other Necessaries of Life, having reduced the French Forces to abundantly less than 7000 Men:---That Colonel Schuyler lived by himself, in Quebec, and was in Health; as were also about 20 or 30 others that are still remaining in that Place, and that were not sent to France. That he was six Days and seven Nights out before he got to Fort William-Henry, sustaining Life no otherwise than with the Buds of Trees:---That 25 Indians were sent out to fetch him back, and that by screening himself in the Thickets, he happily escaped, and got into Fort Henry, almost reduced to a Skeleton.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

The Ship Swanzey, Captain Vaughan, of this Port, was taken, on her Passage from Carolina to London, and carried into St. Maloes.

And the Ship Liverpool, also of this Port, was taken by a French Privateer, on her Passage from Jamaica to London, but retaken by the Mercury Privateer, and carried into Liverpool.

The Captains Blackburn, Baker, and Clarke, were all sailed for this Place when Captain Dunn left Liverpool (the 17th of April) and Captain Wilson, likewise bound here, was to leave it in about a Week after him.

By Captain Falls, who left Londonderry the 27th of April, there is Advice, that the Fleet from England was seen off Kinsale on the 20th of that Month, on their Way to Cork, to join the Men of War and Transports there bound to North-America.

The Waddell, Captain Stewart, from New-York, for Ireland, had put into Whitehaven, having received some Damage from bad Weather; and the Union, Captain Crathorn, from the same Place, had put into Campbell-Town, having lost some of his Sails in a Gale of Wind.

Yesterday Capt. Knox, in the Privateer Seaflower, belonging to Halifax, put in here to refit. On the 16th of last Month, off of Bermuda, he engaged a large homeward bound French Ship, of 24 Guns; but his Mast being shot through, and receiving other Damage, he was obliged to leave her.

The Captains Snead and Tillet, from London for this Place, were in the Downs the Fourth of April.

The Unity, Captain Bell, arrived here Yesterday from Liverpool.

On the 30th ult. Colonel STANWYX encamped at Carlisle with Half of his Battalion.

We hear from Lancaster, that nine Waggon Load of Powder and Ammunition arrived there on the third Instant from Winchester, in Virginia, for the Use of His Majesty's Forces at Carlisle.

From Fort Frederick, in Maryland, we learn, that Major Lewis, with a Party of Cherokees, has brought in five Scalps, and nineteen Prisoners. It is supposed they surprized the Enemy on their March this Way, as Capt. Paris and his Company did lately.

The second Instant eight friendly Indians went from Fort Allen, in Northampton County, with a Message to Teedyuscung, a Delaware Chief, now at Diahogo.

We have Advice from Shamokin, that several Partiesof Indians have lately been seen near Fort Augusta, but that they went off on Parties from the Garrison being sent out in Pursuit of them; and that one of said Indian Parties attempted the Bullock Guard, but, while they were endeavouring to put their Design in Execution, they discovered a Detachment coming from the Fort to surround them; upon which they retreated precipitately, leaving three Spears behind them, and escaped.

We hear from Berks County, that his Honour the GOVERNOR was escorted by above Sixty substantial Freeholders, on Horseback, completely armed, to Fort Henry, where they presented a very dutiful Address to his Honour; in which was expressed the warmest Loyalty to the King, and the greatest Zeal and Alacrity to serve His Majesty in Defence of their Country.

Arrivals from this Port. Captain Duncan, in London; Captain Ragg in Leith; and the Captains Donnell, Young, Gregory, Adams, and Carrew, in Dublin.

*** The Drawing of the ACADEMY LOTTERY will begin peremptorily on Wednesday the 27th of July, to which Day the Managers are obliged to postpone it, having had no Account of some of their Tickets sent Abroad for Sale. There are but a few Tickets now in the Hands of the Managers, and those that are inclined to become Adventurers, are desired to be speedy in applying for them, otherwise they will be disappointed.

Just imported in the Unity, Captain Bell, from Liverpool, and to be sold by

CONYNGHAM *and* NESBITT,

At their Store, in Market-street,

TEN and eleven Nail Linen Checks, 3 quarter Linen Checks and Stripes, 7 eights, Yard wide, Yard and ¾ eights, and 6 quarter Linen and Cotton Checks, Thicksets, Fustians, Demitts, Cotton Hollands, Linen Handkerchiefs, coloured Thread, Ferrets, Tapes, lettered and Scotch Gartering, Silk and Cotton Laces, Shoe Bindings, &c. &c. Tbc.

CAME to the Plantation of EVAN PRICE, near Reading, about the End of May last, a Chestnut sorrel Horse. The Owner is desired to describe his Marks, pay Charges, and take him away. ¶

To be SOLD by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,

In Arch-street,

SUGAR and Melasses by the Hogshead, Coffee and Tea by the Cask, Chest or Dozen.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1757.

RUN away, on the 29th of last Month, from John Stricker, at the Rising Sun, on the Germantown Road, an Irish Servant Girl, named Grace Flannegan, about 19 Years of Age, is short and well set, with very black Hair, and when she speaks turns her Mouth much to one Side: Had on, when she went away, a good blue and white homespun Gown, old red Petticoat, and black Horse Hair Hat. She took a reddish coloured homespun Gown with her, in which she has been seen, also a short blue and white Gown. Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings her home, or secures her in the Workhouse, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, from

¶ JOHN STRICKER.

Chester, June 6, 1757.

TAKEN up, and put in Chester Goal, a Negroe who calls himself Dick, and says he belongs to Samuel Jones, of Plumsted Township, in Bucks County, who is desired to take him away, else he will be sold in four Weeks from this Date to pay Charges, by SAMUEL SMITH, Goal Keeper. ¶

STray'd or stolen, on the 24th of May last, from Coventry Iron-works, a small dark brown Horse between 13 and 14 Hands high, 5 Years old, black Mane and Tail, has several Saddle Spots, shod all round, paces and gallops, and carries his Head low. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and delivers him either to Capt. David Jones, on Windsor Road, Robert Grace, or at the New Printing-Office, shall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1757.

JOHN RELFE,

Intending for England this Month,

DESIRES all those that are indebted to him to make Payment; and those who have any Demands against him, to call and receive the same.

Just imported in the ship Eagle, Capt. Tomlinson, from London, and to be sold by

GOUGH *and* CARMALT,

At their Store in Water-street, at the corner of Chestnut-street, where Mr. John Relfe formerly lived,

OZenbrigs, tandems, pistol lawns, 7-eights and yd. wd. garlix, Irish dowlas, 7 eights and yd. wd. Irish linens, Irish and Russia sheeting, flowered and clear lawns, long lawns, cambricks, princes linen, Flanders bedticks, 7 qr- and 8 q-. bed bunts, Russia linen, writing-paper, white jeans, corded demities, dy'd pillows, half yd. and yd. wd. venetian poplins, white, blue, green, black and cloth coloured calimancoes, cambletts, double and single worsted damasks, scarlet, turkey and lettered gartering silk and cotton laces, blue, white, green, pink and cloth colour'd tammies and durants, black horse-hair hats, duroys, men and womens gloves and mittens, men and womens thread hose silk and cotton caps, Scots thread, nuns and colour'd ditto tapes, bobbins, ivory combs, quality binding, mohair and horse hair buttons, silk and hair twist, a large assortment of ribbons, velvet edging, black lace, capuchin ditto, nests of gilt trunks, nonsopretties, bar lead, shot, gunpowder, GB wool cards, pepper, pewter, Newmarket twig whips, white, black, light and cloth colour'd sewing silk, necklaces, Daffy's elixir, Turlington's balsam, Godfrey's cordial, superfine broad-cloths in suits, saggathies, Cheshire and Gloucester cheese, Italian crapes, china ware, womens damask heel shoes, Weston's snuff, cotton romals, silk handkerchiefs, silk and cotton ditto, gauze ditto, flay trimmings, white watered tabby, buckram, calicoes and printed linens, nankeens, blue, black and cloth colour'd taffeties, persians, wafers, sealing-wax, boxes of tin plates, penknives, cuttoes, buck, cocoa and bone table knives and forks, steel buckles, madder, redwood, Spanish brown, Spanish white, red lead, white ditto, yellow oaker, green copperas, brimstone, grindstones, boxes and firkins of pipes, cables, with running rigging, suitable for a vessel. Tbctf.

CHOICE Pasture, near Philadelphia, to be lett by the Week, for Cows or Horses. Also good Grass, near ready for mowing, to be sold by the Acre, for one or both Crops. Enquire of BENJAMIN LOXLEY, near the Drawbridge.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raising 3000 Pieces of Eight for the Use of the COLLEGE and ACADEMY of *PHILADELPHIA.*

WHEREAS the necessary Expences of this Institution; the constant Support of two Charity Schools in it; the late Enlargement of the Design, by opening Schools for Philosophy and the Sciences; the purchasing a compleat Apparatus for Experiments therein, and fitting up the publick Hall for accommodating the Inhabitants at Commencements and other publick Occasions, have greatly exhausted the Monies acquired by former Lotteries, Subscriptions, and other Donations. And whereas the Trustees are intirely sensible, that no Institution of such extensive Usefulness was ever supported in any Country without some certain Revenue or Endowment, independent of what is paid by the Scholars, and being desirous, as soon as possible, to compleat such a Fund as may leave this Institution on a sure and reputable Foundation, for the Benefit of their Country and Posterity; they have therefore found themselves obliged to keep encreasing their Capital by small and easy Lotteries; which Method (while they are left unprovided of that public Support, due to Undertakings of such a public Nature) they hope, will be encouraged by all who wish well to the Credit and Prosperity of their Country, with which the good Education of Youth, and the Advancement of useful Knowledge, are so immediately connected.

Number of Prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	1000	is	1000
3	of	500	are	1500
4	of	300	are	1200
6	of	200	are	1200
10	of	100	are	1000
15	of	75	are	1125
20	of	50	are	1000
30	of	40	are	1200
40	of	30	are	1200
60	of	20	are	1200
100	of	10	are	1000
900	of	8	are	7200
1189 Prizes.		First drawn		50
3811 Blanks.		Last drawn		51
		The Ticket drawn next before the 1000,		25
		The Ticket drawn next after the 1000,		25
		The Ticket drawn next before the first 500,		12
		The Ticket drawn next after the first 500,		12
5000 Tickets, at 4 Pieces of Eight each,				20,000

In this Scheme the Blanks and Prizes are but as three to one nearly, which is favourable for the Adventurers. The large Number of middling Prizes is also an Advantage, and the Deduction is smaller than usual, being only 15 per Cent.

The Drawing to begin peremptorily on Wednesday, the 27th of July next, to which Day the Managers are obliged to postpone it, having had no Account of some of their Tickets sent Abroad for Sale. There are but a few Tickets now in the Hands of the Managers, and those that are inclined to become Adventurers are desired to be speedy in applying for them, otherwise they will be disappointed. The Prizes to be published in this Gazette, and the Prize Money to be paid as soon as the Drawing is finished, the aforesaid Deduction being first made.

Prize Money not demanded in six Months after the Publication of the Prizes, to be deemed as generously given to the Use of the Institution, and to be applied accordingly.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, viz. Messieurs William Allen, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Samuel M'Call, junior, and Alexander Stedman; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath, that they will truly execute the Trust reposed in them.

Tickets are now selling by the said Managers at their respective Dwellings, and by William Bradford and David Hall.

JOHN BAYLY, Goldsmith,

IS removed from the House wherein he lived in Front-street, to the House where Mr. Charles Meredith lately lived, at the Corner of Front and Chestnut-streets, at the Sign of the Teapot, where he carries on the Business as usual. Tbc.

The Trial of the late Admiral BYNG to be sold at the *New-Printing-Office,* Price *One Shilling.*

Lately published in New-York, and to be sold by WILLIAM DUNLAP, *at the* POST-OFFICE, *in Market-street, Philadelphia (Price One Shilling)*

A TREATY with the Shawanese and Delaware Indians, living on and near the Susquehanna River. Negociated at Fort-Johnson, in the County of Albany, in the Province of New-York, by the Honourable Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronet, His Majesty's sole Agent, and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Confederate Nations of Indians, their Allies and Dependents. (Published from the original Records) By Order of His Excellency JOHN Earl of LOUDOUN, Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North-America, &c. &c. With a PREFACE, explaining the Rise and Progress of the said Treaty.

ALSO (Price One Shilling)

A NEW EXERCISE, to be observed by His Majesty's Troops on the Establishment of Great-Britain and Ireland. By His Majesty's special Command.

LIKEWISE (Price One Shilling and Three-pence)

A MEMORIAL of some of the Part Owners and Proprietors of the Patents of Minisink and Waywayanda, bordering on the Crown-Lands in the Colony of New-York, that lie between those Patents and the true Boundaries of New-Jersey. In Behalf of themselves, and the other Owners and Proprietors of the Patents ranging with the said Patents of Minisink and Wawayanda, between Hudson's and Delaware Rivers: Respecting the Controversy between the Colonies of New-York and New-Jersey. (Published by Order of the General Assembly.)

[N. B. *Those who have any of the Publications respecting the said Controversy, which were printed in the Life-time of the late Honourable* JAMES ALEXANDER *Esq; would do well to purchase this Memorial, as it is done in the same Form, and with the same Type as those were, and proper to be bound together.*]

Just published, and to be sold by WILLIAM DUNLAP, at the Post-Office, in Philadelphia (Price 1 s. 6 d.)

THE *Detection Detected*: Or, A VINDICATION of the Rev. Mr. DELAP, and *New Castle Presbytery*, from the Charges of INJURIOUS REASONINGS, and FALSE REPRESENTATIONS, exhibited against them by the Rev. Messieurs GELLATLY and ARNOT.

By ROBERT SMITH, Minister of the Gospel at Pequea.

To which is prefixed, a LETTER to the Author on the same Subject, from the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL FINLEY, A. M. Minister of the Gospel at West-Nottingham.

Ps. lvi. 5. Every Day they wrest my Words.

Gal. iv. 17. They zealously affect you, but not well; yea, they would exclude you, that you might affect them.

Rom. xiv. 20. For Meat destroy not the Work of God.

Isa. viii. 20. To the Law and to the Testimony: If they speak not according to this Word, it is because there is no Light in them.

Where likewise may be had,

A few of Watts's Lyric Poems, and a neat Edition of his Psalms, with musical Notes fitted to each Psalm.

To be SOLD, at a very reasonable Rate, by

CHARLES LOARDAN,

Living in White Horse Alley, fronting the Presbyterian Burying Ground, near Market-street,

BROADCLOTHS, kerseys, halfthicks, shaloons, tammies, calimancoes, poplins, fustians, damasks, crapes, flannels, buckram, mohair and buttons, cottons, chints, calicoes, mens and boys felt hats, a variety of linens, cambricks, muslins and lawns, mens, womens and childrens gloves, fans, demities, taffeties, a variety of silk handkerchiefs, mens, womens and boys worsted hose, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton ditto, mens and boys cotton and worsted caps, a variety of ribbons, gartering, an assortment of shoe and knee buckles, knives and forks, pistol capt and cuttoe knives, sciffars, a variety of penknives, mens and womens thimbles, needles, and sundry other hardware, spices of all kinds, variety of earthen ware, drinking glasses, ozenbrigs, kenting handkerchiefs, threads of all kinds, pins, sewing silk, Bengalls, Russia linens, a variety of linen handkerchiefs, good West-India and this country rum, muscovado sugar, single refined ditto, melasses, all sorts of cordials, salt, allom, indigo, Brazil wood, brimstone, copperas, and rozin, tea and coffee, with sundry other goods, too tedious to mention.

N. B. All persons indebted above six months are desired to pay, to prevent further notice.

To be sold, by Thomas Kemble, the Plantation whereon he now lives, in Burlington County, West Jersey, lying on the Road that goes from Burlington to Mountholly, about four Miles from the former, and three from the latter, containing about 460 Acres of good Land, about 150 Acres of which has been plowed for some Time; also about 50 Acres of good Meadow, which has been mowed some Time, and 40 more may be easily made; all the rest of the said Tract is well timbered; there is on said Place a good large Dwelling-house and Kitchen, with a good Well at the Door, a large Barn, and sundry other Buildings, with three good bearing Orchards, containing between 4 and 500 Trees; also another young Orchard, containing 500 Trees, which is beginning to bear: Said Place is exceedingly well watered, and lies within two Miles of Ancocus Creek, from which any Flat or Boat may go to Philadelphia. Any Person inclining to purchase said Plantation may apply to the Subscriber, where they may know the Conditions, which will be very easy for the most Part of the Money that the said Place may be sold for. THOMAS KEMBLE. * 3 *Ms.*

PROPOSALS for printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

A MAP *of the* improved Part *of the Province of* PENNSYLVANIA; *carefully taken from actual Surveys, and now ready for Engraving.* By NICHOLAS SCULL.

It extends Northward from the Line dividing the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, upwards of one Hundred Miles, and Westward from the City of Philadelphia about two Hundred Miles; in which are placed with great Care and Exactness, the principal Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, Highways, Towns, Forts, Churches, Meeting-houses, Merchant mills, Iron works, Inns and Gentlemens Seats, that lie within the Extent abovementioned, with their Distances from Philadelphia. Also the Boundaries of the several Counties, and the Names of the Townships in each County inserted in the Places where they lie: The whole laid down by a Scale of 1200 Perches to an Inch, which will extend the Map to five Feet in Length, and two Feet and an Half in Breadth, so that every Thing will appear clear and distinct, even in the most crowded Parts.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The Price of each Map Fifteen Shillings, one Half to be paid at subscribing, and the other Half at the Delivery of the Map.*

II. *The Engraving to be begun as soon as 400 Maps shall be subscribed for, and compleatly finished within four Months after; and the Maps to be ready to be given to the Subscribers within two Months after the Engraving is finished.*

III. *If it shall happen that the Number of 400 abovementioned be not subscribed for within four Months from the Date of the above Proposals, then the Subscribers to have their Money returned.*

IV. *The Map to be printed on good white Paper.*

And that this Map may be the more useful, the Author proposes to give to every Subscriber a Pamphlet, about the Size of a Pocket Almanack, which will contain the Distances of all noted Places that lie on the Provincial Roads throughout the Province.

Subscriptions are taken at Mr. William Bradford's, at the London-Coffee-House; at Mr. David Hall's, at the New-Printing-Office; at Mr. James Chattin's, at the Newest Printing-Office, and by the Author, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

THE Managers of the Reading Lottery do hereby give publick Notice, that the said Lottery will certainly be drawn on Monday the 27th Day of June inst. or the Money returned to such Adventurers as have purchased Tickets. And they hope all well disposed People will encourage the laudable Design of their Scheme, which is set on Foot intirely for the Advancement of Religion and Literature.

N. B. There are some Tickets still to be sold by Henry Keppele, Jacob Fister, and Nicholas Brosius, in Philadelphia; by George Smith in Germantown; by Michael Groce, and John Barr, in Lancaster; by William Parsons, Esq; in Easton; and by the said Managers in Reading.

WHEREAS Samuel Land, late of the County of New-Castle, on Delaware, who died intestate, was, at the Time of his Death, lawfully seized and possessed of divers Lands and Tenements within the County aforesaid; which said Lands and Tenements have not as yet been divided according to Law. And whereas I have been well informed, that his Brother, John Land, who, by the Laws of this Government, hath Right only to one fifth Part of said Lands and Tenements, purposes to sell the whole. These are therefore to forewarn all People from purchasing of him any more than one Fifth, for they may depend upon it that the proper Heirs will claim, and take legal Measures to recover the remaining four Fifths of said Lands and Tenements. Given under my Hand, on Behalf of the Heirs, May 16, 1757.

Tbctf. BENJAMIN SWETT, one of the Administrators.

Counties of Chester and Lancaster.

WHEREAS notwithstanding the repeated Advertisements requiring speedy Payment of the Arrears due to the Proprietaries for Quitrents, we have not yet been enabled to pay more than the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds towards the Proprietaries Gift to the Publick; but being very desirous that the Remainder should be paid as soon as possible, we hereby once more give Notice, that Attendance will be given at the Town of Chester, from Monday the 6th of June to Saturday the 11th; and at the Town of Lancaster, from Monday the 20th to Saturday the 25th inclusive, to receive such Arrearages of Quitrents as remain yet unpaid in the Counties of Chester and Lancaster. As these Journeys are solely intended for the Ease and Conveniency of the Tenants, we have the greater Reason to expect their punctual Attendance, more especially as the Money to be collected is much wanted for the Publick Service, and Distresses must be continued on all Delinquents.

Philadelphia. RICHARD HOCKLEY,
May 12, 1757. EDMUND PHYSICK.

A VARIETY OF GOODS, LATELY IMPORTED, also the remaining Goods, at the store of the late Captain WILLIAM GRANT, deceased, in Water-street, are now selling at the lowest Rates, viz.

A FINE assortment of sattins, paduasoys, silk serge desoys, India and English taffeties, striped and plain persians, sarcenet, alamode, damasks, black, scarlet and crimson silk breeches patterns, ribb'd, gauze and black silk stockings, silk caps, black and cloth colour'd mitts and gloves, silk laces, variety of silk handkerchiefs, cardinals, capuchins, a large assortment of plain and figured ribbons, bordered and plain bandanoes, balsdine sewing silks, silverets, rich spangles, crapes, grazets, Irish stuffs, hairbines grograms, fine assortment of camblets, camblettees, super and coarse duroys, fine saggathies, double and single alopeens, bombazeens, venetians, new check barley-corns, tammies, durants, black, white and striped calimancoes, florettes, yard wide plads, shaloons, corded and plain poplins, flowered and plain russels, double and single worsted damasks, a large assortment of broad and narrow cloths, wadding, buckram and hair-cloths, buttons and mohair, printed cottons, linens, fine and coarse chints, calicoes muslins, cotton curtain patterns, counterpains, cotton and thread stockings, gloves, mitts and waistcoat patterns, fustians, thick-sets, flowered demity and cotton gowns, a large parcel of mens and womens gloves, Irish linens, tandems, tandem silesias, bag holland, princes linen, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, dowlas, ell and yard-wide Irish sheeting, damask and diaper tablecloths, clouting, napkin and russia diapers and huckabacks, 3-qr. yard and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, Scots, barnegoze, cotton, printed and muslin handkerchiefs, tapes, bobbins, laces, gartering, qualities, horse hair, chipt and leghorn hats, fine mecklin, brussels and black lace, fine assortment of fans, umbrellaes, necklaces, fine needles, temple and young green spectacles, carpets and chair seats, table matts, mohogony and walnut frame, gilt and plain, looking glasses, a curious assortment of pictures, many of them quite new, Scots, nuns, numbered and coloured threads, horn and ivory combs, vest and shirt buttons, a fine parcel of mens and womens horse-whips, nests of trunks, tea chests, childrens morocco pumps, red and blue cheanys and harrateens, Flanders and other bed ticks and bunts, stay-cord and braid, velvet shapes, blank books, wafers, sealing wax, maps, Holman's ink-powder, paper hangings, a very large quantity of iron-mongery, pewter, copper, tin, brass ware and cutlary, lead and shot, raisins, currants, allom, drugs, variety of window glass, pipes, earthen-ware, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, indigo, Harvey's, Flavell's and Pearsall's works, muscovado sugar in barrels, a large parcel of muskets and bayonets, &c. &c. &c.

All persons indebted to the estate of said Grant are desired to pay, WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY, to the Executrix and Executors MARY GRANT, SAMUEL SMITH, THOMAS BOURNE, and JOHN WALLACE. Tbc.

ON the sixteenth of this instant May, was taken up in the Falls of Schuylkill, amongst the Rocks, a white Horse, 14 Hands high, and about 12 Years old. The Owner is desired to take him away from William Shute, near the said Fall, paying the Charges of Keeping, and this Advertisement. †

May 25. 1757. WILLIAM SHUTE.

DESERTED from the First Battalion of His Majesty's Royal American Regiment, Duncan Gardiner, born in Ireland, 32 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and of a dark Complexion. Also Timothy Wood, born in Yorkshire, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, well made; his Hair rather fair. Both went off with their Regimentals. Whoever secures either of these Deserters shall, by applying to Mr. John Nelson, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or Capt. Cochran, of said Regiment, at Carlisle, receive Two Guineas Reward, over what is allowed by Act of Parliament. †

Imported from London, by the Eagle, Captain Tomlinson, and to be sold very cheap for ready money only, by

THOMAS WALLACE,

At his store, the north east corner of Market and Water-streets, Philadelphia,

SEven eights and yard wide Irish linens, ozenbrigs, callicoes, chintz, mens and womens stockings, womens gloves and mittens, 7 8ths and yd. wd. clear lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, black and coloured taffeties, black persians, flowered damasks, calimancoes, durants, and tammies, florettas, &c.

N. B. Four and three pound guns, blunderbusses, and muskets, with or without bayonets, and cutlasses.

Just imported from London, and to be sold by

CHARLES MEREDITH,

At his Store in Front-street, next Door to Mr. John Bayly, at the Sign of the Tea-pot,

A NEAT Assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season. ¶

RUN away, on the 10th Day of May inst. from the Subscriber, living in Passyunk Township, about two Miles from Philadelphia, an elderly Dutch Servant Woman, named Christiana Mechell, is lusty and well set, of a dark Complexion, long Visage, large Nose, grey Eyes, and has a Blemish in one Eye, a Scar in one Cheek, has short Fingers, thick Arms, dark brown Hair, large Feet, is between 30 and 40 Years old, and can speak little or no English: Had on, a Pair of strong Shoes, newly soaled, and had a Pair of Slippers, white Stockings, white and black striped Linsey Woolsey Petticoat, and a brown Dutch made Jacket; she is a Roman Catholick, and has a Book of that Kind with her; she was seen going with two Tinkers, of her Acquaintance. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so that her Master may have her again, shall have Four Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ¶ MARCUS HOANECKER.

Philadelphia, May 24. 1757.

LOST the 18th Instant, a new small Silver Watch, the Maker's Name William Gordon, London, No. 456, with an enamelled Dial-plate, old Brass Minute Hand, and a blue Silk String. Whoever returns said Watch to the Subscriber, at the Corner of Front and Chestnut-streets, shall receive Twenty Shillings *Reward—from*

JOHN WOOD.

STRAYED some time ago from Benjamin Kendall, of Philadelphia, a small black Horse, a natural Trotter, with a large white Star in his Forehead, shod before, his Tail not docked, has some white Saddle Spots, one or more white Feet, marked on his far Shoulder O. Said Horse came from Fort Cumberland, and is supposed to be gone that Way, as he was seen in Chester County not long ago. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by BENJAMIN KENDALL.

Just imported, and to be sold by JAMES CHATTIN, at the Newest Printing-Office, on the South Side of the Jersey Market.

LARGE Family Bibles, Octavo, Twelvemo, and Pocket ditto, Octavo, and 12mo. Common Prayer-books, Watts's and Scotch Psalms, Dilworth's and Dyche's Spelling books, Testaments, a large Assortment of Chapmens Books, among which are, Doolittle on the Sacrament, Almost Christian, The great Affize, Divine Breathings, Token for Mourners, 12 Patriarchs, Pearse on Death, Bunyan's Holy War, Saints Pocket-book, Carley on Eternity, Bunyan's Grace abounding, Guthry's Trial of a Saving Interest, Dyer's Golden Chain, Deraunce's Plea, Shorter Catechisms, &c. Where may be had all Sorts of Blanks and Stationary as usual. Tbc 8 W. ⊙

Just published, and now ready to deliver to the Subscribers, at the Newest Printing Office, on the South Side of the Jersey Market.

A MEMORIAL, containing a summary Account of Facts, with their Authorities, in Answer to the Observations sent by the English Ministry to the Courts of Europe. *(This is the Translation of the three* French *Volumes found in a Prize.)*

N. B. The Subscribers to the above are desired to take Notice, that there will be speedily published and sold at the Newest Printing-Office, An Appendix, containing some Remarks on the said Volumes, especially on the pretended Journal ascribed to Col. Washington. This Appendix will be printed on the same Letter and Paper with the Translation, to be bound up with it, which is mentioned, that such of the Subscribers as chuse to have it, may not get their Copies bound up without it. ¶

Philadelphia, May 26, 1757.

JAMES SMITH, and JOHN WINTER, of this City, cast Bells of all Sorts; for Churches, Ships, &c. Also Brass Mortar Pieces, Cohorns, Field-Pieces, &c. Old Bells, &c. re-cast, or old Metal taken in Exchange. The above will be cast to any Weight or Dimensions required, with Ornaments, Coats of Arms, and Mottoes, as good and as neat as any that come from England, at reasonable Rates.

N. B. Ready Money for old Copper, Bell or Gun Metal, and Brass, by said Smith, in Second-street, near the Market, at the Sign of the Founders Arms.

Just imported in the Eagle, Captain Thomlinson, from London, and to be sold cheap for cash or short credit by

JOHN RHEA,

At his store in Front-street, the fifth door below Black-horse alley, between Market and Chestnut-Streets,

BLack, blue, and yellow English satins, yellow mantua, silk grograms, white, blue, black, and pink narrow persians, white sarsnets, double allopeens, black bombazeens, Venetian poplins, coloured massenets, silk qualities, and ferrits, two and three corded sewing silks, knee garters, a variety of taffety, paduasoy, sattin, and fancy ribbons, bordered bandanoes, silk romals, black, red and cloth coloured ell wide persians, Italian crape and tiffany, thicksets, black, blue, green white yellow, pink, and cloth coloured durants, white, blue, yellow, pink, and cloth coloured tammies, black gauze handkerchiefs, Cyprus and Scotch gauze, kenting handkerchiefs, a variety of calicoes and stampt linens, nankeens, single silesias, brown hollands, whited long lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, dyscoysoys, holland, diaper, and Dresden tapes, a variety of mens and womens gloves and mittens, coloured threads, pins, chip, horse-hair, and black sattin hats, womens damask shoes, Scotch ozenbrigs, Exrs. G. B. wool cards, black pepper, mace cloves, nutmegs and cinamon, currants, and raisins, gunpowder, switch and long hunters whips, wood stick, bone, black and ivory fans, brown buckrams, a variety of cutlary, 44 to 52 inch scythes; also calimancoes, shaloons, starrets, camblettees, worsted damasks, harrateens, womens scarlet cloaks, mens and womens worsted stockings, 7-8ths and yd. wide checks, Irish linens, bed bunts, napkening, diaper tablecloths, white Jeans, grandurels, black, pink, yellow and cloth coloured taffeties, silk caps, buttons and hair, wig cawls and ribbons, cap lace and edging, a variety of hard ware, felt and castor hats, &c. &c. Tbctf.

Just imported in the Ship Eagle, Capt. Tomlinson, from London, and to be sold cheap for cash, or short credit, by

JOHN and PETER WIKOFF,

At their store in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, at the corner of Black horse alley,

ALopeens, bombazeen, china taffeties, ell-wide persians, spotted and bordered bandanoes, silk and sectersoy romals, yard and 6 qr. muslins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, calicoes, nankeens, Italian crape and tiffany, mens and womens thread and cotton stockings, clouting diaper, ozenbrigs, Irish linens, tammies, durants, buckram, cloth and crow coloured sewing silk, best white three corded ditto, silk knee garters, taffety, paduasoy, sattin and figured ribbons, tapes, wood stick, cocoa, bone and black fans, girls white and coloured glaized mittens, womens white, coloured and Bath lamb gloves and mittens, mens and womens black ruff'd gloves, chip and black horse-hair hats, pins, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, pepper, executors of G. Burton wool-cards, switch whips and twigs, gunpowder, an assortment of cutlary. Also cambletts, shaloons, calimancoes, mens and womens worsted stockings, worsted caps, check linens, Hamburgh and long lawns, diaper table-cloths, bed bunts, buttons and hair, brass and metal shoe and knee-buckles, sleeve-buttons, thimbles, stay-hooks, fountain-pens, brass ink-pots, trading and fence pan gunlocks, till, closet and chest locks, brass door locks, H, HL and clock case hinges, compasses, box-irons, sad-irons, battins, shoe pinchers, thumb latches, plain and brass knob candlesticks, augers, chissels, gouges, hand-saws, files, scyther, muskets, fowling-pieces, lead, &c. Tbctf.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

June 16, 1757. NUMB. 1486.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

London, November, 1756.

PLAN *of a* COMPLETE HISTORY *of* ENGLAND.

SO many Hiſtories of England have already appeared, that the editor of this performance finds it abſolutely neceſſary to make the Public acquainted with the motives which have induced him to uſher into the world, another work on the ſame ſubject.

The author does not pretend to have diſcovered any authenic records which have eſcaped the notice of other hiſtorians; or to have thrown ſuch lights upon particular facts as muſt alter the received opinions of mankind, touching more eſſential circumſtances of the narration. His aim is to retrench the ſuperfluities of his predeceſſors, and to preſent the Public with a ſuccinct, candid, and complete Hiſtory of our own country, which will be more eaſy in the purchaſe, more agreeable in the peruſal, and leſs burthenſome to the memory, than any work of the ſame nature, produced in theſe kingdoms.

By the enormous bulk and prolixity of every other Engliſh hiſtory that ſtands in any degree of reputation, many a reader has been deterred from learning what every perſon ought to know, and even totally diſcouraged from engaging in the moſt entertaining and uſeful of all rational enquiries.

The author has avoided all uſeleſs diſquiſitions, which ſerve only to ſwell the ſize of the volume, interrupt the thread of the narrative, and perplex the reader. His purpoſe was to compile an hiſtory, not to compoſe a diſſertation.

He has waved all remarks of his own, except ſuch as ſeemed abſolutely neceſſary, that he might not encumber the page, and diſguſt the reader, by anticipating his reflection, and foreſtalling his judgment.

He has forbore to record foreign incidents in which England has no immediate concern; as the deſign is not to publiſh the annals of Europe, but the tranſactions of one people. Neither has he literally tranſcribed every treaty of alliance, and each ſingle decree of parliament, ſo as to form a monſtrous medley of the higheſt enterprizes of power, and the lowlieſt precautions of civil œconomy. Such a work would be a dry, tedious, fatiguing collection of public acts and ſtatutes, rather than a well connected detail of hiſtorical events.

He has been upon his guard againſt that affectation of ſingularity, which is ſo apt to betray an author into a labyrinth of vague conjectures, through which the truth often vaniſhes from his reſearches.

He values himſelf upon being entirely free of all national jealouſy and prejudice; and altogether uninfluenced by that illiberal partiality which has diſgraced the works of many Engliſh hiſtorians. He is ſoured by no controverſy in religion: he is inflamed by no faction in politics. Truth is the object of his enquiry; and candid information the ſcope of his labour.

He pretends to communicate a ſummary idea of the antient inhabitants of this Iſland, as deſcribed by Greek and Latin authors, the only ſources from which we can draw any certain intelligence concerning the original poſſeſſors of Britain.

After a diſtinct detail of Cæſar's deſcent, the progreſs of the Roman arms in England under ſucceſſive emperors, the formation of the province, their improvements in the civil policy of the country, the gradual declenſion of their power, and their final retreat to the continent; he proceeds to deſcribe the firſt dawnings of the Chriſtian faith in Britain; the arrival, ſettlement, character, and genius of the Saxon adventurers: the riſe and progreſs of our conſtitution in church and ſtate; and the changes it underwent in conſequence of the Norman conqueſt.

He mentions every material tranſaction, whether of war or of peace, whether public or private, which might conduce to the illuſtration of the ſubject.

He collects his materials from the moſt authentic hiſtorians, to whoſe works he refers in the margin. He delineates the characters of princes, from the uniform tenour of their public conduct, compared with ſtriking paſſages in private life, which often exhibit the real, naked picture, uncloaked with reſerve, undiſguiſed by formality or diſſimulation.

He records every remarkable improvement in arts and ſciences, which the world has owed to the natives of this kingdom.

He exhibits a ſeparate view of eccleſiaſtical affairs, digeſted into diſtinct periods, from the firſt preaching of Chriſtianity in Britain, to the lateſt regulations of church government.

He has endeavoured to write in a clear, ſuccinct, nervous ſtile; to arrange his materials with accuracy and preciſion; to expatiate on the moſt intereſting circumſtances; and to entertain the imagination, while he informs the underſtanding.

In order to aſſiſt the memory, and ſupply proper pauſes for the attention, he has planned the work into a certain number of books or parts, each comprehending the tranſactions of one important period; and theſe are ſubdivided into chapters, furniſhed with titular contents, that diſtinguiſh every individual ſection or paragraph.

The chronology is aſcertained from year to year, on the margin.

All obſcure alluſions are explained in notes at the bottom of the page; together with the genealogical deduction of every prince's poſterity and marriages, reputed portents, detached events, and private anecdotes; which, tho' tending to elucidate the ſtory, would, if inſerted in the context, diſunite the chain of incidents, and ſpoil the uniformity of the execution.

On the whole, this work is formed upon a plan which was the reſult of the moſt mature deliberation; and has one advantage over all other hiſtories of England; namely, that of being brought home to our own times and obſervation, from the earlieſt age of our hiſtorical credit to the laſt treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

The work will be neatly printed, and contained in three volumes in quarto; with a frontiſpiece, and maps proper for the hiſtory; and the Public may depend on its appearance in the month of February, 1757.

JAMES RIVINGTON, and JAMES FLETCHER, Bookſellers at the Oxford Theatre, in Pater-noſter Row.

Prices of the different Hiſtories of England.

Rapin, with Tindal's Continuation, brought down to the death of George I. 28 volumes 8vo.	£ 8 8 0
Ditto, 5 volumes, folio.	8 8 0
Guthrie, continued by Ralph, to the death of William III. 5 volumes, folio.	10 10 0
Carte, ending at the year 1654, 4 volumes, folio.	8 0 0
The Complete Hiſtory of England, written on the Plan here preſented to the Public, deduced to the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, 3 volumes 4to. in boards.	2 12 6
Ditto, neatly bound in Calf, and lettered	3 3 0

N. B. *Thoſe Gentlemen that incline to have* The Complete Hiſtory of England, *are deſired to ſignify the ſame to* DAVID HALL, *at the New-Printing-Office, in* Philadelphia, *as ſoon as poſſible, that he may know what Number to order. They will be delivered here at a very moderate Advance on the* Sterling *Price.*

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

Then Prieſthood thriv'd, and Piety decay'd,
And Senates gave their Votes as they were paid;
Right was adjudg'd as Favour did prevail,
And Burgeſſes were made by nappy Ale.

IF we take a Review of our public Tranſactions for the laſt twelve Months, we ſhall be forced to confeſs it to be a Year of the moſt Diſhonour to the Crown, of the moſt Detriment to the Subject, and of the moſt Diſgrace to the Nation, that ever blemiſhed the Annals of Great-Britain. For, notwithſtanding the immenſe Sums granted laſt Seſſions, notwithſtanding the great Superiority of our Naval Force, and notwithſtanding the general Promptneſs of the People to fight againſt the Enemies of their King and Country, have not all our Affairs, both in Europe and America, been moſt ſhamefully unſucceſsful? With a Force greatly ſuperior to our Enemies, we have been ſo far from offending them, that we have in no Part, where they have thought fit to invade us, been able to defend ourſelves. Our Affairs have indeed been conducted ſo contrary to all common Prudence, that it is impoſſible not to ſuſpect they have been done ſo by Deſign. If you ſhould ſee a *Broughton* ſuffer himſelf to be beat by a little Boy, or a noted Race Horſe yield the Plate to a common Hack, would you not, Sir, ſuſpect a Cheat? The Affairs of this Nation have, indeed, for ſome Years paſt, been carried on in ſo corrupt a Channel, that Men may juſtly ſuſpect the worſt Things Corruption can produce. They that will bribe others to betray their Country in one Shape, may be reaſonably ſuſpected of receiving a Bribe themſelves, to betray it in another. But whether the Treachery, Negligence, or Incapacity of thoſe in Power, hath been the Cauſe of our Loſſes, Unſucceſſes, and Diſhonour, it doth not alter the Effect; it does not leſſen the Damage done to the Nation, tho' it may make a Difference in the Degree of their Offences, and may require a different Degree of Puniſhment.

Whatſoever may have been the Cauſe of the preſent diſtreſſed Circumſtances of the Nation, the People have, with a loud Voice, deſired a ſtrict Enquiry into, and that all Delinquents may receive that Puniſhment they have deſerved. But tho' Juſtice on ſuch Offenders be abſolutely neceſſary for the future Well-being of the Nation, and moſt proper for preventing the like Crimes hereafter, yet Juſtice on them alone, will not be a ſufficient Security to the Nation againſt Perſons in Power committing the like Offences for the future. No, Sir; nothing but altering the preſent corrupt Syſtem of Government, can be a Guard againſt ſuch Crimes. Whilſt the Root is rotten, we cannot expect the Branches to flouriſh; we may as well expect Money from a Miſer, Courage from a Coward, or Conſtancy from a common Proſtitute, as Juſtice from Corruption.

That the many Laws made againſt Corruption in electing Members to ſerve in Parliament, have been all, too often, not only invaded, but openly violated, is notorious to the whole Nation; nor does it ſeem poſſible to procure a Remedy againſt the ſame, whilſt Parliaments continue ſeptennial.

From that extraordinary Period, when the Parliaments, without any Choice or Conſent of the People, did, by their own Authority, prolong themſelves from three Years to ſeven, how greatly hath Venality and Corruption increaſed! Since the Cauſe of this grievous Diſtemper is ſo well known, why ſhould we not attempt the Cure? Since the Length of Parliaments is the clear and viſible Cauſe of Corruption, the Bane of our publick Affairs, why ſhould not they be ſhortened?

The People were, by Experience, long ago convinced that the Length of Parliaments was the chief Cauſe of Corruption; for the ſecond Parliament of King *Charles* II. did, by ſitting ſo long, become ſo very corrupt, that they were looked upon as a natural Nuſance, and were juſtly branded with the Name of the *Penſionary Parliament*; and the Lord Treaſurer *Danby* himſelf, who was their Paymaſter, could not help ſaying of them with Contempt, 'That they came about him at the End of every Seſſion, 'like ſo many Jackdaws about a Piece of Cheeſe.'

At the Time of the Revolution alſo, the Length and Corruption of Parliaments was eſteemed an intolerable Grievance, as appears by the Prince of Orange's Declaration, and the Act of Parliament paſſed in his Reign, for triennial Parliaments. In the Prince of Orange's Declaration, we find the following remarkable Paſſage: 'And 'though, according to the Conſtitution of the Engliſh 'Government, and immemorial Cuſtom, all Elections of 'Parliament Men, ought to be made with an *entire* Li'berty, without any Sort of *Force*, or the *requiring* the 'Electors to *chuſe* ſuch Perſons as ſhall be *named* to them; 'and the Perſons thus *freely elected*, ought to give their 'Opinions *freely*, upon all Matters that are brought be'fore them, having the *Good* of the *Nation* ever before 'their Eyes, and following in all Things the *Dictates* of their '*Conſciences*: Yet now the People of England cannot ex'pect a Remedy from a *free Parliament*, legally called 'and choſen, but they may perhaps ſee one called, in 'which all Elections will be carried by *Fraud* or *Force*, and 'which will be compoſed of *ſuch* Perſons, of whom the '*evil Counſellors* hold themſelves *well aſſured*, in which all 'Things will be carried on according to *their Direction* 'and *Intereſt*, without any Regard to the *Good* or *Happineſs* 'of the *Nation*.' And Biſhop Burnet ſpeaking on the Subject of the triennial Act, ſays, 'That Men, who in'tended to ſell their Votes within Doors, ſpared no Coſts 'to buy the Votes of others in Elections; and that Cor'ruption was ſo univerſally ſpread, that it was believed 'that every Thing was carried by that Method. And that 'it was hoped, by the Means of this Bill, our Conſtitu'tion, in particular that Part of it which related to the 'Houſe of Commons, would again recover both its '*Strength* and *Reputation*, which was now very much *ſunk*.'

Thus, Sir, we find that our Forefathers plainly perceived, that the Length of Parliaments was the Cauſe of Corruption, and that ſhortening of them was the only Cure. Have we not now, Sir, as much Reaſon to complain of Corruption, as ever our Forefathers had? And have we not therefore, as much Reaſon to deſire ſhorter Parliaments? To attempt to take away the Symptoms or Conſequences of a Diſtemper, whilſt the real Cauſe is ſuffered to continue, will be vain and fruitleſs. It will not be in the Power of the ableſt of Men, to heal the Wounds of this Nation, and to make its Affairs flouriſh, but by the Recovery of its Conſtitution; nor can its Conſtitution be poſſibly recovered, but by ſhorter Parliaments. How greatly, Sir, would that Perſon, who ſhould procure a triennial Parliament, ſerve and oblige his Country! His Fame, his Merit, would be ſo eſtabliſhed in the Hearts of his Countrymen, that no future Faction or Confederacy would be ever able to ſhake his Intereſt, or to rob him of the Peoples Gratitude, or deprive him of their Eſteem.

I am Sir,
Your humble Servant,
BRITANNICUS.

Baſſeterre, in St. Chriſtophers, May 7.
To the PRINTER.

May 4, 1757.

Mr. JONES,

IT is my deſire you would in your firſt paper inſert the following relation.

" On Sunday laſt in the Afternoon, the privateer ſloop Frankland, James Smith commander, lay off and on the road of St. Euſtatius. The captain was then on ſhore with his family, whom he had not ſeen for four months before; and a Dutch ſloop (at it is ſaid) at that time coming in with the maſt for a French privateer which lay in the road diſmaſted, his lieutenant bore down to her; for as nine guns had been fired at his veſſel from the forts, this behaviour gave him ſufficient reaſon to ſuſpect the ſaid ſloop.

Mr. Thomas Boyd, the ſecond lieutenant, not having an opportunity of going off, ſtaid on ſhore; but was taken into cuſtody of the ſerjeant of the fort in the evening, by order of the commandant (who alſo gave orders to his ſoldiers, as they were guarding Capt. Smith's houſe, immediately to ſhoot him, or any of his officers, if they ſhould come on ſhore.) Mr. Boyd deſired the liberty of ſpeaking with the commandant; and, upon his requeſting that he might not be put in irons, as he knew of no crime he had committed, being anſwered that he ſhould not, he went up with the ſerjeant; but endeavouring on the way to make his eſcape, he fell down as he was running, upon which the ſerjeant overtook him, and ran him through the body. Tho' the priſoner informed the commandant that he was dying, this latter ordered him to riſe and walk to the fort, declaring that he only pretended to be wounded, and ſaying, " Dead or alive, you ſhall go." He was, however, upon the repreſentation of an Engliſh gentleman, carried to Dr. Charles Ardin's: but before the doctor had time to examine the wound, he died."

As this murder is ſaid to have been brought in by their court accidental, it deſerves the reſentment of every Engliſhman: I ſhall do my endeavours to make a general report of it to his Excellency, and his Majeſty's commanders of ſhips and privateers; and you will by publiſhing the annex'd account of it, lay an obligation on

Your humble Servant,
JAMES SMITH.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 27.

As the Diſſatisfaction of the Catawbas, which ſhewed itſelf too much at their leaving this Place on the 16th and 17th of this Month (not being to be prevailed on to ſtay longer on the Frontiers, or to promiſe to return, or ſend others in their Stead) and which was owing to ſome concurring Circumſtances, gave great Uneaſineſs to the Inhabitants, it may be proper to inform them, for their Quiet and Satisfaction, that the Honourable Edmund Atkin, Eſq; his Majeſty's Agent for Indian Affairs, according to a private Agreement with their King and his Captains, followed them in the Night of the 17th to James-Town Ferry, where, after after another private Conference with them on Behalf of this Colony, he made a long Speech publickly on the 19th, in the Preſence of ſeveral Inhabitants, in the Name of his Majeſty, to King Heigler and all his Warriors, which produced an Effect that ſurprized all preſent. He delivered, as from the King, at the different Periods or Parts of his Speech, a large Belt of white Wampum, recommending a mutual Friendſhip between them and all his Subjects whatſoever on this Side the great Water; then ſeveral Strings of black Wampum, with a Hatchet, to be made Uſe of againſt all the Enemies whatſoever of his ſaid Subjects, more eſpecially againſt the Ohio Indians; and laſtly, ſome other Strings of white Wampum, with a Propoſition for their future Aſſiſtance of Virginia againſt thoſe Indians in particular, by relieving Parties on the Frontiers, only under his Paſſports; and a Regulation recommended, which is calculated to reduce the preſent great and growing Expence upon Indians, to obtain a more effectual Aſſiſtance from them, and to render the Settlements more quiet and ſecure.

King Heigler, after ſome Pauſe, made the following Anſwer.

I AM glad to hear this Talk from King George. It hath entred my Heart; I will never forget it, but remember it ſo long as I live. The white People and my People are like two Brothers that came out of one Womb, and we will live as ſuch for ever. We were at War heretofore with the Six Nations; the white People took the Hatchet out of our Hands, and threw it into the Water (alluding to the Peace made at New-York, 1751, by the repeated Invitations of the Governors of that Province, and by the Perſuaſions of the Governors of South-Carolina) and now they have put it again into our Hands, we will uſe it, till they bid us throw it into the Water again. When I was at New-York, to make Peace with the Six-Nations, I ſaid, that I and my People would always fight againſt the Enemies of the white People. The Shawaneſe have behaved badly; and the Six-Nations, and I and my People, are now all ready to join and go againſt them.

I cannot ſay much now; for we are like Travellers met on the Road, who are in Haſte, and have not Time enough to talk together. This Wampum and Hatchet ſhall remain in the Catawba Nation ſo long as it is a Nation; for the King that comes after me ſhall have them, and take the ſame Care to deliver them to the next.

I and my Warriors give Thanks to the Governor of Virginia for what he hath given us.

I have no more to ſay at preſent; but ſhall be very glad to ſee you in our Towns: We ſhall have Time to talk more together, and I will mind whatever you ſhall then ſay to me.

Then the King ſhook Hands with the Agent, locking his own Arm in his at full Length.

The Agent then replied,

NOW you have ſpoke like a Catawba; I never knew the Catawbas aſked twice to do any Thing: I have been ſo vexed and uneaſy at what hath paſſed ſince I met you in Williamſburg, that it hath broke my Sleep; but now I am glad to hear what you have ſaid, and my Heart is light at parting.

Soon after the King and his People came and took leave affectionately, and croſſed the River.

The Perſons who afterwards conducted them thro' the Settlements to the Boundary Line of North-Carolina, report, That no Men could behave better than they did in all their March; that they were continually talking of the Agent and his Speech with the greateſt Satisfaction, and often repeated, that they would ſend freſh Parties to our Frontiers.

'Tis to be hoped that thoſe who were preſent, and know what paſſed, while thoſe Indians were here in Williamſburg, and in what a Temper they left it, will, when they read the above, be convinced what an Injury Gentlemen do to their Country and themſelves, who not having had ſufficient Opportunities of knowing Indians and their Affairs or Manners, yet, with an ill-timed, tho' well meant Intention, concern themſelves too much with them, and interfere in the Management committed by his Majeſty to the ſaid Agent, for the general Good of his Subjects.

By ſeveral Perſons arrived in Town from the Frontiers, we are adviſed, that a Party of Cherokee Indians, brought to the Aſſiſtance of this Colony by Governor Dinwiddie, marched towards the Frontiers of Maryland and Pennſylvania, under their Leader Mahatike; and near Ray's Town fell in with a Party of Shawaneſe and Delawares, who were going againſt the Inhabitants of Connecochieg: The Cherokees killed and ſcalped four, and took two Priſoners; there were 16 of the Enemy in the Party, but being in a Thicket of Laurel Buſhes, the other Ten made their Eſcape; though it is imagined ſeveral of them were much wounded. The Cherokees were come into Fort Frederick, in Maryland, and were preparing to go out again to join Major Lewis, who waits for them on the South Branch, with a Number of white Men and Indians, in order to attack the Delawares, &c. in their Towns, in the Neighbourhood of Fort Du Queſne. The Intelligence gained from the Priſoners agrees in general with the Accounts received from ſeveral of our People, who were Priſoners at Fort Du Queſne and the adjacent Parts, and have lately made their Eſcape from thence. They report, that the Garriſon of that Fort conſiſts of about 140 Men; that Proviſions are extreamly ſcarce, for which Reaſon they cannot aſſemble any conſiderable Number of Indians at that Place; that the Indians are in general tired of the War, having loſt many of their beſt Warriors.

Captain Arbuthnot, in his Majeſty's Ship the Garland, is arrived in Hampton Road, having under his Convoy ſix Sail of Tranſports, with five Companies of the Royal American Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bouquet. He only waits for the 200 Men to be ſent from this Colony, and then proceeds for South Carolina.

And Yeſterday paſſed through this City, in their Way to Hampton, 200 of the Provincial Troops of this Colony, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen, in order to their Embarkation for South-Carolina.

June 3. By Capts. Ward and Gawith, arrived in Rappahannock River from Liverpool, we are adviſed of the Arrival of the Fly, Samuel Kelly, at that Port; as alſo of the Loſs of Capt. Twentyman, and the Reynard, Prize to the Everton, Capt. Thomas Kelly, being in a violent Gale of Wind ſtranded in the Harbour.

ANNAPOLIS, June 9.

The Embargo on all Shipping, bound from this Province for Great-Britain or Ireland, was laſt Week taken off.

Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, June 3. We hear from Fort Halifax, at the Eaſtward, that one Day laſt Week, as four Men and a Boy were going up the River, they were fired upon by 12 Indians, who wounded the four Men, ſo that one is like to die: The Boy fired and killed one of the Indians, and by timely Aſſiſtance from the Fort, prevented the dead Indian from being carried off, and by that Means ſaved his Scalp.

Extract of a Letter from Black River, in Jamaica, dated April 15.

---I ſuppoſe, e'er this comes to hand, you'll hear of the Danger this Iſland is in,---for we are certain of four Men of War and two Frigates being arrived at Hiſpaniola; and we hear by a Rhode-Iſland Captain, who has given his Affidavit, that he fell in with 20 large Ships, among which was a French Flag, and we are in hourly Expectation of hearing that they are at Port Royal, where they have made as good Defence as poſſible, for all the Men of War are well mann'd, and ready to receive them;---the Merchants Ships of Force are all hawled along ſide of the Men of War to lend a hand.

BOSTON, June 6.

By a Letter from John Townſend, Maſter of a Schooner belonging to Rhode-Iſland, dated at St. Thomas's, the 18th of April laſt, we are informed, that in his Paſſage from Barbados, 6 Days after he left that Iſland, he had the Misfortune to be taken by a French Privateer of 4 Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns, with 33 Men; who took him, his Mate, and 2 of his People, on board the Privateer, and put 6 Frenchmen in the Schooner, and ſent her into St. Thomas's the Night following; where, after ſhe had been at Anchor about 2 or 3 Hours, 5 Men from an Engliſh Privateer Brig, belonging to St. Kitts, and about 20 Men from the Shore, who left another Engliſh Privateer, and in a particular Manner, without any Commiſſion, cut the Schooner's Cables, and carried her out of the Harbour from under the Daniſh Fort, notwithſtanding it fired a Number of Guns at them: ---The next Day Capt. Ellery, of a Snow Privateer from Boſton, came up with her, and carried her into Tortola, where all the Pirates that had taken her ran away; and 'tis thought they hove overboard 3 Frenchmen that were on board the Schooner.--- The French took every Thing from the Maſter, except what he had upon his Back; and he intended, that Day he wrote, for Tortola, to make a Demand of the Schooner.

Laſt Week a large white bottomed Schooner of 14 Guns, ſuppoſed to be a French Privateer, was ſeen to take a Sloop within a League of Block-Iſland; upon which the People there ſent an Account of the ſame to Rhode-Iſland, where, in a few Hours, they equipped a Brig and a Sloop which they ſent in Queſt of her, but we have not yet heard of their Succeſs.

A fiſhing Schooner which arrived laſt Week at Newbury, brought in Capt. Lawrence and his Crew, belonging to the Ship that Capt. Comrin and others ſaw aſhore on the Iſle of Sables (as formerly mentioned) ſhe was bound from Gibraltar for Virginia, but taken by the French, who, after they were aſhore, upon having ſome Difference, fired upon Capt. Lawrence's Men, and wounded two of them, and after taking out ſome of her Effects, proceeded in a Schooner to Louiſbourg, leaving all the Engliſh on the Iſland.

On the firſt of April laſt, eleven Men went out upon a Scout after the Enemy, to the North, as far as Arſeguntacook River, when they ſeparated on different Branches; one Party of three Men, on the 16th of May laſt, early in the Morning, advancing towards a Point of Land, were fired upon by five Indians, and two of the Men, viz. Capt. Whitney, and Lieutenant French, both of Dunſtable, were killed, the other named ----- Holt, with much Difficulty, got ſafe to North Yarmouth: The others are ſince returned ſafe.

Laſt Week Meſſieurs John Crogill, and James Hodge, received out of the Province Treaſury, Six Hundred Pounds, Lawful Money, for the Scalps of the two Indians, whom they lately killed on an Iſland in Penobſcot Bay, as mentioned in this Paper.

We hear from Piſcataqua, that a Coaſter who arrived there laſt Week from Falmouth, in Caſco-Bay, informed, that he met a Schooner (who had been out on the Scalping Account) going in there, with two Indian Canoes in tow, and a Scalp on a Pole in each; and they were ſaluted by the Fort; he doubts not of their having more Scalps with them, as they deſigned to decoy the Enemy on board, and went well armed for the Purpoſe.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

The General Aſſembly of this Province ſtands adjourned, by Proclamation of his Honour Governor De Lancey, to Tueſday, the Twenty-firſt Day of June Inſtant.

Monday Morning laſt arrived here the Sloop Speedwell, of Rhode-Iſland. She was taken on the 9th of May laſt off Hiſpaniola, by the Privateer Snow Hornet, Capt. Spelling, of this Port, as carrying on a Contraband Trade.

Copy of a Paper found amongſt the Papers in the Poſſeſſion of John Boutin, taken in the Sloop Speedwell, of Rhode-Iſland, in her Paſſage from Port Dauphin, in Hiſpaniola, to Monte Chriſtie, in the ſame Iſland, by the Hornet Privateer, Spelling Maſter, and is as follows.

Capt. John Boutin, Newport, March 7, 1757.

"Our Orders to you are, in Caſe you ſhould happen to meet with a Man of War, private Man of War likewiſe, that ſhould put you out of your Way, or carry you into any other Engliſh Port but this, to proſecute ſaid Captain for Five Thouſand Pounds, Sterling, and draw upon us for the Charges of Proſecution, which we ſhall anſwer with Honour.

EBEN. RICHARDSON,
THO. RICHARDSON,
LEMUEL WYATT."

We hear, that as ſoon as the above Sloop came into Sandy-Hook, proper Care was taken of the Captain and Merchant.

On the 13th of May, four Days after Captain Spelling ſeized the aforementioned Sloop, being in Company with a ſmall Bermuda Privateer, called the Samuel, they fell in with a large French Ship of conſiderable Force, thought to be a Frigate, which they were obliged to fight for ſome Time, when the Samuel ſtruck, and Capt. Spelling having an extraordinary Sailer at Command, he proceeded in Chace of a French Fleet of Merchantmen, which he gained Intelligence of a few Days before.

The ſame Day returned here from a Cruize, the Privateer Sloop Harlequin, Capt. Doran, and brought in with her a Brig which ſhe retook the 17th of May laſt. She is called the Salem, one Maſon, Maſter; and was taken by the French two Days before the Harlequin came a-croſs her. She was loaded at Euſtatia with Sugar, Rum, &c.

On the 4th Inſtant, Captain Doran ſpoke with the Schooner Dolphin, William Martin, Maſter, bound from Philadelphia for Halifax, with King's Stores.

Yeſterday Morning arrived here the Pliny Privateer Brig, Benjamin Stoddard Commander, from a Cruize of Eight Months, in which ſhe has proved very ſucceſsful; for beſides the rich Ship ſhe carried into South-Carolina, as mentioned ſome Months ago, on the 25th of May laſt, 40 leagues to the Eaſtward of Bermuda, in Company with the Privateer Brig Waſp, of Halifax, Capt. M'Namara, of 12 Guns; and the King of Pruſſia Privateer Brig, of Rhode-Iſland, of 10 Guns, Capt. Roof, they fell in with a large French Ship of 350 Tons, called Le Amiable Jane, Monſ. Arnaud, Commander; and a Snow of about 150 Tons, called St. Rene, both of whom they took after a ſhort Diſpute. The Ship mounted 16 Four Pounders, and had 50 Men; the Snow mounted 10 Guns and had 30 Men; both richly laden with Indigo, Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, &c. bound from Cape-Francois to Bourdeaux, and had been out 50 Days,---They are, under Convoy of the Waſp and King of Pruſſia, ſent to Boſton, where we hope they are ſafe arrived.

The Priſoners taken in the before-mentioned Prizes, inform, That the Brig Dolphin, of Rhode-Iſland, bound from thence to Jamaica; as alſo a Packet-Boat from London to Jamaica; likewiſe, a Guineaman, with 350 Slaves, were all taken by Monſieur Palanqui, in a Privateer Snow of 16 Carriage Guns, the latter End of March laſt, off Hiſpaniola, and carried into Cape-Francois.

The Snow Irene, Capt. Jacobſon, of and from this Port, is ſafe arrived at London. (*Via* Ireland and Philadelphia.)

Since our laſt, a Veſſel arrived here from Liverpool.

The Young-Batchelor, Samuel Johnſton, of Rhode-Iſland, was taken near Winiba, on the Coaſt of Africa, the 27th of January laſt, by the four French Men of War, mentioned in our laſt, with 60 Slaves on board.

The Caſada Garden, Captain T. Taylor, of Rhode-Iſland alſo, taken by the ſame Ships of War, had when taken 175 Slaves on board.

The Prince of Orange, Jackſon, of Liverpool, was taken by the ſame Ships likewiſe, and had 14,000lb. of Ivory on board.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

By the HONOURABLE

WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq;

Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS under a *Continuance* of divine Judgments, the Minds of a People ſhould be repeatedly, and more earneſtly, called upon, to make the warmeſt Applications to the Throne of Grace, as it may reaſonably be concluded, from ſuch a Continuance, that they have not made a due Improvement of former Judgments, by making them the Means of *learning Righteouſneſs*; AND WHEREAS the wiſeſt Nations have ever thought it their Duty, when the Hand of Heaven was more particularly ſtretched out againſt them, to ſet apart particular Seaſons, for a more publick and ſolemn Humiliation of themſelves before the LORD their Maker; AND WHEREAS ſuch a Conduct ſeems at preſent more eſpecially to be our Duty, when our Mother Country is involved in an heavy and calamitous War, by an unnatural Combination of *European* Powers againſt her, and theſe her *American Colonies* bleeding under the murderous Outrages of the *Heathen* on our Borders, equally threatning the Deſtruction of the *Britiſh* and Proteſtant Intereſt. WHEREFORE, upon weighty Conſideration of theſe Things, I have thought fit, by the Advice of the Council, to appoint *Friday*, the Eighth Day of *July* next, to be obſerved throughout this Province, and Counties under my Government, as a Day of publick Faſting, Prayer, and Humiliation before the LORD OUR GOD. AND I do exhort, and ſtrictly enjoin all his Majeſty's loving Subjects, within the Province and Counties aforeſaid, to obſerve the ſaid Faſt, with becoming Reverence and Devotion; to abſtain from all ſervile Labour on that Day, and to join in moſt fervent Supplications to Almighty GOD, that he would be pleaſed, thro' the infinite Merits and Interceſſion of his Son JESUS CHRIST, to forgive us our Sins, both national and private; to avert the Puniſhments juſtly due to them; to give us Grace, for the Amendment of our Lives; to relieve us from the Calamities we groan under; to bleſs His Majeſty's Arms both by Sea and Land, and eſpecially the Expedition under His Excellency the Earl of *LOUDOUN*, wherein we are ſo nearly concerned, that it may be the Means of ſecuring to us, and our lateſt Poſterity, the ſolid Enjoyment of laſting Peace, pure Religion, and all our other ineſtimable Privileges, as *Britons* and Proteſtants. AND laſtly, I do recommend it to the ſeveral Miniſters of the Goſpel to compoſe Prayers and Sermons ſuitable to the Occaſion, to be uſed in their reſpective Churches and Places of Worſhip on that Day, and to publiſh this Declaration to their Congregations immediately after divine Service, on ſome of the LORD's Days preceding the ſaid Faſt.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, *the Thirteenth Day of* June, *in the Thirtieth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Seven.*

WILLIAM DENNY.

By His Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

*** ACADEMY LOTTERY TICKETS Sold by D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office.*

We hear from Cumberland County, that on Monday, the Sixth Inſtant, two Perſons were killed and ſcalped by the Indians near Shippenſburgh, and that they carried off four Priſoners.

By a Letter from Williamſburg, in Virginia, dated the Fourth Inſtant, there is Advice, that the Day before the Aſſembly of that Province paſſed a Bill for giving *Eighty Thouſand Pounds* to the King's Uſe.

*** The Drawing of the ACADEMY LOTTERY will begin peremptorily on Wedneſday the 27th of July, to which Day the Managers are obliged to poſtpone it, having had no Account of ſome of their Tickets ſent Abroad for Sale. There are but a few Tickets now in the Hands of the Managers, and thoſe that are inclined to become Adventurers, are deſired to be ſpeedy in applying for them, otherwiſe they will be diſappointed.

To-morrow will be publiſhed and ſold by *James Chattin*, at the Neweſt Printing Office, on the South Side of the *Jerſey Market*. Price *Six Pence*.

ELIXIR MAGNUM: The PHILOSOPHERS STONE found out. Being a certain and infallible Method of extracting Silver and Gold out of the Earth in great Plenty. By Way of Addreſs to the Legiſlative Powers in *North-America*.

Where may be had, juſt publiſhed, Watts's Pſalms, Dilworth's Spelling Book, New-England and Royal Primers. Watts's Divine Songs for Children.

N. B. Ruſſell's Seven Sermons to be ſold at the above Place. ¶

THIS is to give Notice, That WILLIAM THORNE, lately from London, has now opened a School in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, next Door above Mr. Iſrael Pemberton's; where he teaches Writing (in all the Hands now in Uſe) Arithmetick, Vulgar and Decimal, Moreſtation, and Merchants Accounts, after the Italian Method, or Single Entry. For further Particulars of Character and Capacity of the Subſcriber, Enquiry may be made of Mr. Joſeph Stiles, Schoolmaſter, in Arch-ſtreet, in whoſe School he has been lately Uſher, of Mr. Anthony Benezet, and of Mr. Alexander Seaton, Schoolmaſter, both in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. *

To be SOLD, by

Capt. *James Child*,

At his Store in Water-Street,

A Variety of Cotton and Linen Checks, ſtriped Hollands, Ozenbrigs, &c. FF, F Gunpowder, Bar lead, Shot, beſt Sailcloth, No. 1 to 7, Engliſh Cordage, Cables, Rice, ſingle and double refined Loaf Sugar, and Melaſſes.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Child are deſired to pay.

Juſt imported in the Ship Charming-Polly, Henry Dunn, Commander, and to be ſold by

William and *David M'Ilvaine*,

In Front-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet,

ENgliſh Cheeſe, with an Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon.

All Perſons indebted to William and David M'Ilvaine, are requeſted to make immediate Payment. ¶ 2 Ms.

TEN PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away from the Sheriff of Kent County, on Delaware, about the firſt of May laſt, a certain Tobias Gilder, who is well known, for a conſiderable Time paſt, to have followed the Shalloping Buſineſs from Duck-Creek and Appoquiminy to Philadelphia. He is a luſty fat well ſet Man, about 5 Feet ten Inches high, of a ſandy Complexion, and remarkable for having one Ancle conſiderably bigger than the other. Any Perſon that will take up and ſecure the ſaid Tobias Gilder, ſo that the ſaid Sheriff may have him again, ſhall have Ten Piſtoles, and if brought to Dover, in ſaid County, ſhall likewiſe have reaſonable Charges paid them, by

CÆSAR RODENEY, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1757.

LOST, on Saturday laſt, either in Town, or on the Wiſſahickon Road, between the Falls Ferry, and Town, A red Morrocco Leather Pocket-book, containing ſeveral Papers, of no Uſe to any but the Owner, and about Fifty Shillings in Paper-Money. The Finder is requeſted to bring the Pocket-book and Papers to the Owner, living in Philadelphia, whoſe Name is wrote in the Inſide of the Pocket book, or to the New-Printing Office, in Market-ſtreet, and he ſhall be welcome to all the Money, and receive Thanks for his Trouble. ‖ 1 W.

Lancaſter, June 6, 1757.

DESERTED, on the 4th Inſtant, from Capt. Shippen's Company, in the Auguſta Regiment, John Williams, born in Wales, five Feet five Inches high, 21 Years old, has a ſmooth Face, brown Hair, and looks ſomething like a Sailor: Had on when he went away, a ſmall Felt Hat, almoſt new, old black ſpotted Flannel Waiſtcoat, coarſe wide Trowſers, grey Worſted Stockings, and Braſs Buckles in his Shoes. He was ſeen Yeſterday, between this Place and the Widow Caldwell's Tavern, on the Road to Philadelphia. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid Deſerter in any Goal, or brings him to me, or any Officer of the aboveſaid Regiment, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, and reaſonable Expences, paid by

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, junior.

N. B. The ſaid Deſerter paſſes ſometimes by the Name of John Thomas. ⊕

Philadelphia, June 15, 1757.

DESERTED from Capt. Shippen's Company, in the Auguſta Regiment, on the 12th of June inſt. Abraham Billings, a Dutchman, about five Feet ten Inches high, well ſet, black Hair, and dark Complexion: Had on when he went away, a blue Coat, faced with red, flowered Jacket, Leather Breeches, grey Stockings, and Braſs Buckles. Whoever ſecures him in any Goal in this Province, or delivers him to me, or any Officer of the Regiment, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, and reaſonable Expences, paid by ¶

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, junior.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1757.

DESERTED from Capt. Lloyd's Company, in the Auguſta Regiment, Daniel Beaton, an Engliſhman, five Feet three Inches high, well ſet, black Hair, and brown Complexion: Had on, a green flowered Worſted Waiſtcoat, and good red Cloth Breeches. Whoever ſecures him in any Goal in this Province, or delivers him to me, or any Officer of the Regiment, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, and reaſonable Expences, paid by

THOMAS LLOYD. ⊕

Philadelphia STAGE-WAGGON, and *New-York* STAGE-BOAT, perform their Stages Twice a Week.

JOHN BUTLER, with his Waggon, ſets out on *Tueſdays* from his Houſe at the Sign of the *Death of the Fox*, in *Strawberry Alley*, and drives the ſame Day to *Trenton* Ferry, when *Francis Holman* meets him, and proceeds on *Wedneſdays* to *Brunſwick*, and the Paſſengers and Goods being ſhifted into the Waggon of *Iſaac Fitzrandolph*, he takes them to the *New Blazing Star* to *Jacob Fitzrandolph*'s the ſame Day, where *Ruben Fitzrandolph*, with a Boat well fitted, will receive them, and take them to *New-York* that Night. *John Butler* returning to *Philadelphia* on *Wedneſdays* with the Paſſengers and Goods delivered to him by *Francis Holman*, will again ſet out for *Trenton* Ferry on *Fridays*, and *Francis Holman*, &c. will carry his Paſſengers and Goods with the ſame Expedition as above to *New York*. †

Juſt imported, and to be ſo'd by

THOMAS and WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT,

At their new Store, at the Sign of the Sugar Loaf on the Wharf, at the ſouth Side of Cheſnut Street, oppoſite to their old Store,

THICKSETS, white jeans, corded demities, holland ſtripes, cotton hollands, hempen ruſſia, 11 nails, 3 qr. and 7 eights, yard wide, 6 qr. linen and cotton checks, linen handkerchiefs, Iriſh linens, bag hollands, Engliſh ozenbrigs, diaper and damaſk napkins, and table cloths, cambricks and lawns, Britiſh ſail cloth, camblets, camblettees, ſilk ſaggathies, duroys, corded druggets, barragon, Bengalls, crape, corded poplins, florettas, calimancoes, white flowered ruſſels, white flannels, taffeties, eil wide perſian, ribbons, ferrets, worſted binding, coarſe, fine, and ſuperfine, broad cloths, buttons, mohair, coloured threads, ſhalloons, tammies, mens and boys felt hats, mens, womens, and childrens gloves, red leather pocket books, ſnuff boxes, looking glaſſes, key ſwivels, cork ſcrews, ſeals, watch keys, womens thimbles, fans, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, leather and braſs ink-pots, gimblets, marking irons, plate cloſet locks, thumb-latches, awl blades, fire ſhovels and tongs, mens and womens whips, iron and braſs candleſticks, joiners hatchets, ſaſh, pannel and hand ſaws, mill ſaws, ſhot, London ſingle refined loaf ſugar, Weſt-India rum, Burlington pork, Philadelphia beef, and ſundry other goods. ⊖

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negroe Lad, about eighteen Years of Age; enquire at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-Street Philadelphia. t. b. c.

STrayed away from Wilmington, the 18th of March laſt, a grey Horſe, about 14 Hands high, can pace, and hand-gallop, and trots out of Hand, ſhod before, trimmed Mane and Fetlocks: Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, or ſecures him, and ſends Intelligence to either Daniel Byrnes in Whitpain Townſhip, Philadelphia County, or to Joſhua Byrnes in Wilmington, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ¶

DANIEL BYRNES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas a certain Hugh M'Gloughlin, came to the Houſe of William Douglas, in the Townſhip of Caernarvon, and County of Lancaſter, on the 29th of October laſt, 1756, and being accuſed of being a Runaway, the ſaid M'Gloughlin watched his Opportunity, and made off, and left in Cuſtody of the ſaid Douglas, a black Mare of a middle Size, has a ſmall Star in her Face, and paces tolerably well; theſe are therefore to deſire the Owner to prove his Property, pay the Charges, and take her away WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

RUN away from the Subſciber, living in New-garden, in Cheſter County, on the 31ſt of May at Night, an Engliſh Servant Woman, named Diana Lawſon, of middle Stature, brown curled Hair, and generally wears it down, marked with the Small-pox, has ſeveral Scars or Marks about her Neck, occaſioned by the Kings-evil, ſpeaks ſtammeringly, and is much given to ſmoaking Tobacco; ſhe has travelled through moſt Parts of Scotland, and has alſo been in Ireland, with the Army in the Rebellion; ſhe had on and took with her, an old felt Hat above half worn, a brown worſted Gown, and ſtriped linſey Bed-gown, new flaxen Smock, brown linſey Petticoat, and 3 tow Aprons, a Pair of old Mens Shoes, if any: Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by ‡ ISAAC RICHARDS.

May 24, 1757.

STrayed from the Subſcriber, living in Londongrove Townſhip, in Cheſter County, a black Mare, three Years old, a natural Pacer, about thirteen or fourteen Hands high, her Mane hangs on the near Side, ſhe has wide Ears, a long Tail, not rumpt, the Hair being cut acroſs, hangs down with a roundiſh Bob, neither Brand nor Ear-mark. Any Perſon taking up the ſaid Mare, and ſecuring her, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by §

DAVID CORRY.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1757.

RUN away on the 4th Inſtant, from Thomas Riche, of this City, a Negroe Man, named Chriſtmas, a very likely Fellow, five Feet four Inches high, or thereabouts: Had on when he went away, a blue Broadcloth Coat, very ſhort, lined with white, Check or Ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowſers, no Shoes, Stockings, or Hat; his Teeth were filed, and can ſcarce ſpeak Engliſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS RICHE.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

LAST Sunday, about 5 o' Cloek, was ſtolen out of the Houſe of Mr. John Inglis, near the Draw-bridge, a full Pint Silver Cann, weighing about 11 Ounces, 1 Quarter (as is found by the Weight of the Fellow thereof) with the Family Arms thereon, which is a Lion Rampant in the Body of the Field, and three Mullets over his Head; and for the Creſt, a Lion Paſſent holding a Mullet, with the Motto, *RECTE FACIENDO SECURUS*. Whoever brings the ſaid Cann to the Houſe of the aboveſaid John Inglis, ſhall have the above Reward punctually paid; or whoever can give any Intelligence of the ſaid Cann, ſo that the Thief, he, ſhe, or they, may be brought to Conviction, ſhall have the ſame Reward paid, by JOHN INGLIS, in Philadelphia, or Capt. THOMAS MILLER, in New-York.

If offered to Sale, it is deſired to be ſtopt. ‡

WILLIAM BALL,

WHO formerly lived in New-Coſtle County, and kept Tavern there on the Lime-ſtone Road, leading from Newport to New Garden, now lives in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and keeps a Publick houſe, with good Stabling for Horſes, at the Sign of the Duke of Cumberland. ¶

To be ſold by

JOHN LEACOCK, Goldſmith,

At the Sign of the Cup, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia;

VARIETY of Silver-mounted Small Swords, either chaſed, gadroon or fluted, or plain. Likewiſe all Sorts of Gold and Silver Work, at the moſt reaſonable Rates. 3 M.

To be ſold by

CORNELIUS BRADFORD, Pewterer,

At the ſign of the Diſh, in Second ſtreet, oppoſite the ſign of the George, wholeſale or retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates, all ſorts of pewter ware, viz.

DISHES and plates of all ſizes, baſons, tankards, quart and pint mugs, porringers, tea-pots, ſugar pots, cullenders, bed-pans, ſtool-pans, half-pint and gill tumblers, wine meaſures, ſalt-ſellers, ſpoons, milk-pots, pint and half-pint dram-bottles, ſlop-bowls, and all ſorts of other pewter.

Said Bradford makes the beſt of pewter or block-tin worms, of all ſizes, for diſtilling, as ſhall be ordered, as alſo cranes for hogſheads or bottles, candle molds of different ſizes. All perſons may have pewter mended at a reaſonable price, and ready money given for old pewter, or exchanged for new. Tbc. 3 M.

CHOICE MADEIRA WINE, to be ſold by WILLIAM BARD, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, or Quarter-caſk. Tbctf.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Queen Ann's County, near Cheſter River, Maryland, on the firſt of June inſt. a Weſt Country Convict Servant Man, named William Higgins, pretends to be a Miller, about 36 Years of Age, about five Feet ſix Inches high, dark Complexion, pretty well ſet, with a down Look: Had on when he went away, an old Bearſkin Coat, ſpotted Flannel lappelled Jacket, blue Cloth Breeches, white Yarn Stockings, Shoes, an Ozenbrigs Shirt, and old Hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ⊙

EDWARD WRIGHT.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

WHARTON and STORY,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. John Reyneli's,

BLUE, drab and cloth colour'd ſuper and ſuperfine broadclothe, frizes, bearſkins, drab plains, red, blue and cloth coloured halfthicks, ſuperfine ratinet and ſhaloons, brown buckrams, black, blue and cloth coloured knit patterns for breeches, ſcarlet, blue, black and cloth coloured camblets, calimancoes, durants and tammies, fine hair grazets, ſilverets, Dreſden and Venetian poplin, worſted damaſks, florets, ſtarrets, chiverets and croſs bar ſtuffs, calicoes, peniaſcoes, ſtriped bengals, dyſookſoys, ozenbrigs, ticklenburg, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, Ruſſia towelling, diaper, princes and dowlas linen, garlix, 7 eights and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, long and piſtol lawn, cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and patches, muſlin, variety of 3 qr. 7-eights, yard, and yd. & 3-eights wide cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, half and 3 qr. eil mantuas, black, ſtraw and cloth coloured china taffeties, perſian taffeties, black, blue, red and white ſewing ſilk, light and cloth coloured ditto, blue, red, green, coloured and whited brown threads, fine Scots threads, broad and narrow holland and diaper tape, bobbin, white lace and edging, black lace and gauſe, plain and figured ribbons, ſilk and cotton laces, broad and narrow quality binding, ſcarlet Turkey, ſtriped and lettered gartering, plain and bordered bandanoes, gauſe, lungee, new romal and cherconnees handkerchiefs, 3 qr. and 7-eights Scots handkerchiefs, ivory and horn combs, long and ſhort pipes, primmers and hornbooks, ſuperfine long poſt and fools cap writing paper, Holman's ink-powder, wafers, playing cards, mace, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pins, ſewing and darning needles, variety of poliſh'd ſteel, copper and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, white and yellow round and flat coat and veſt metal buttons, Kempſon's gold pattern and glaſs ſleeve buttons, braſs, iron and braſs ball candleſticks, poliſhed and engraved handles and eſcutcheons, buck and bone table knives and forks, Hool's piſtol capt knives, cuttoe ditto, Barlow and Gold's beſt penknives, ſeal end and braſs handle ditto, buck and bone butchers knives, taylors ſhears, Vigo, Ward and Mercers ſciſſars, razors, men and womens braſs and ſteel thimbles, jews harps, knitting-needles, variety of ſnuff boxes, frying-pans, handſaws, carpenters hammers, broad axes, augers chiſſels, gouges, files, 6, 7 and 8 inch braſs locks, braſs nob ditto, double ſpring cheſt locks, common ditto, cupboard and ſplinter ditto, ſhoemakers knives, braſs inkpots, ſpectacles, with or without caſes, box handle marking-irons, plate bolts, drawing-knives, horn lanthorns, brimſtone, allom, chalk, beſt Engliſh glue, grindſtones, Engliſh quills, tea, coffee, chocolate, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, with cordage, and an aſſortment of ſhip chandlery. Tbctf.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1757.

THE Subſcribers to this Paper, whoſe Years are up, are requeſted to make Payment for the ſame.

And whereas Notice has been repeatedly given to thoſe who are many Years in Arrear for this Gazette to pay, and little or no Regard has been had thereto, this ſerves to advertiſe ſuch, for the laſt time, that if they do not clear off their reſpective Arrears in three Months from this Date, they will not only be no longer ſerved with this News-Paper, but will be immediately, after that Time, ſued for what is due to FRANKLIN and HALL.

N. B. No Subſcriptions will be taken in for this Gazette without Five Shillings being ſent with each Subſcription, which will be allowed when Payment is made at the End of the firſt Year; nor will any Advertiſements from diſtant Places be inſerted, unleſs the Money accompanies them.

ALL Perſons indebted to David Hall for Stationary, are requeſted to pay.

THOSE Perſons whoſe Numbers proved fortunate in the New-Caſtle Lottery, and were purchaſed of David Hall, are deſired to call for their Prize Money.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet (Price Ninepence) *the following Laws, viz.*

AN ACT *to render the Quartering of Soldiers on the Publick houſes of this Province leſs burthenſome.*

A Supplement to the Act, intituled, An ACT *for granting the Sum of* Sixty Thouſand Pounds *to the King's Uſe, and for ſtriking* Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds *thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame; and for granting to His Majeſty the additional Sum of* One Hundred Thouſand Pounds.

An ACT *for the further Continuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, An Act for the more eaſy Recovery of Legacies within this Province. And,*

An ACT *for regulating the Hire of Carriages to be employed in His Majeſty's Service within the inhabited Parts of this Province.*

ALSO,

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, (Price Sixpence)

AN ADDRESS to the PEOPLE of *NEW-ENGLAND*. Repreſenting the very great Importance of attaching the *INDIANS* to their Intereſt; not only by treating them juſtly and kindly; but by uſing proper Endeavours to ſettle *Chriſtianity* among them.

By *SAMUEL HOPKINS*, A. M.

PASTOR of a Church in *Springfield*.

I perceive that God is no Reſpecter of Perſons: But in every Nation, he that feareth him, and worketh Righteouſneſs, is accepted with him: Apoſtle PETER.

Printed in *Boſton*, 1753. Being a Concluſion to the *Hiſtorical Memoirs* relating to the *Houſatunnuk Indians*; with an Account of the Methods uſed for the Propagation of the Goſpel amongſt the ſaid *Indians*, by the late Reverend Mr. JOHN SERGEANT.

Now recommended to the ſerious Conſideration of the Inhabitants of *Pennſylvania*, and the other Colonies.

ALL perſons indebted to ALEXANDER RAY, late of this city merchant, by bond or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment to Samuel M'Call, ſenior, or John Wallace, otherwiſe they may expect to be ſued without further notice.

JAMES TROTTER being gone for England, all perſons indebted to him, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to Samuel M'Call ſenior, John Wallace, or George Smith, who are properly impowered to receive the ſame.

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office*.

Lately published in New-York, and to be sold by WILLIAM DUNLAP, *at the* POST-OFFICE, *in Market-street, Philadelphia (Price One Shilling)*

A TREATY with the Shawanese and Delaware Indians, living on and near the Susquehanna River. Negociated at Fort-Johnson, in the County of Albany, in the Province of New-York, by the Honourable Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronet, His Majesty's sole Agent, and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Confederate Nations of Indians, their Allies and Dependents. (Published from the original Records) By Order of His Excellency JOHN Earl of LOUDOUN, Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. With a PREFACE, explaining the Rise and Progress of the said Treaty.

ALSO (Price One Shilling)

A NEW EXERCISE, to be observed by His Majesty's Troops on the Establishment of Great-Britain and Ireland. By his Majesty's special Command.

LIKEWISE (Price One Shilling and Three-pence)

A MEMORIAL of some of the Part Owners and Proprietors of the Patents of Minisink and Waywayanda, bordering on the Crown-Lands in the Colony of New-York, that lie between those Patents and the true Boundaries of New-Jersey. In Behalf of themselves, and the other Owners and Proprietors of the Patents ranging with the said Patents of Minisink and Waywayanda, between Hudson's and Delaware Rivers: Respecting the Controversy between the Colonies of New York and New-Jersey. (Published by Order of the General Assembly.)

[N. B. *Those who have any of the Publications respecting the said Controversy, which were printed in the Life-time of the late Honourable* JAMES ALEXANDER *Esq; would do well to purchase this Memorial as it is done in the same Form, and with the same Type as those were, and proper to be bound together.*]

Just published, and to be sold by WILLIAM DUNLAP, at the Post-Office, in Philadelphia (Price 1 s. 6 d.)

THE *Detection Detected*: Or, A VINDICATION of the Rev. Mr. DELAP, and *New Castle Presbytery*, from the Charges of INJURIOUS REASONINGS, and FALSE REPRESENTATIONS, exhibited against them by the Rev. Messieurs GELLATLY and ARNOT.

By ROBERT SMITH, Minister of the Gospel at Pequea.

To which is prefixed, a LETTER to the Author on the same Subject, from the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL FINLEY, A. M. Minister of the Gospel at West Nottingham.

Ps. lvi. 5. Every Day they wrest my Words.

Gal. iv. 17. They zealously affect you, but not well; yea, they would exclude you, that you might affect them.

Rom. xiv. 20. For Meat destroy not the Work of God.

Isa. viii. 20. To the Law and to the Testimony: If they speak not according to this Word, it is because there is no Light in them.

Where likewise may be had,

A few of Watts's Lyric Poems, and a neat Edition of his Psalms, with musical Notes fitted to each Psalm.

To be sold, by Thomas Kemble, the Plantation whereon he now lives, in Burlington County, West Jersey, lying on the Road that goes from Burlington to Mountholly, about four Miles from the former, and three from the latter, containing about 460 Acres of good Land, about 150 Acres of which has been plowed for some Time; also about 50 Acres of good Meadow, which has been mowed some Time, and 40 more may be easily made; all the rest of the said Tract is well timbered; there is on said Place a good large Dwelling-house and Kitchen, with a good Well at the Door, a large Barn, and sundry other Buildings, with three good bearing Orchards, containing between 4 and 500 Trees; also another young Orchard, containing 500 Trees, which is beginning to bear: Said Place is exceedingly well watered, and lies within two Miles of Ancocus Creek, from which any Flat or Boat may go to Philadelphia. Any Person inclining to purchase said Plantation may apply to the Subscriber, where they may know the Conditions, which will be very easy for the most Part of the Money that the said Place may be sold for. THOMAS KEMBLE. * 3 *Ms.*

Just imported in the Ship Eagle, Capt. Tomlinson from London, and to be sold by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his store in Second-street, next door to Joshua Maddox, Esq; nearly opposite the Friends Meeting-house,

BRoadcloths, shaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, poplins, camblets and camblettees, worsted damasks, russels, fine napt coating, everlastings, brown and white buckram, fine scarf and mohair buttons and twist, hair cloths, thicksets, dy'd pillows, mens, womens and childrens worsted hose, mens and womens cotton and thread ditto, knit patterns for breeches, worsted and cotton caps, hair shag and plush, table cloths, clouting diaper, bed bunts, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, sundry sorts of linen and silk handkerchiefs, linen and cotton checks, calicoes, printed linens, fine chints and muslins, mantua, persian, taffety lutestring, and brocaded silks, tandem linens, sewing silks, and velvet, writing-paper, Leghorn and felt hats, sundry sorts of threads, pewter plates, basons, salts, tea-pots, childrens shoes and pumps, gartering, ferrits, laces, ribbons, tapes and bobbins, cotton hollands, black parisnet, and Flanders lace, boxes of tin plates, tinmens tools, flat irons, iron and brass wire, lattin brass, cruet stands, all sorts of hard ware, pins and needles, nests of trunks, sundry shot and gunpowder.

Salt petre, cream of tartar, Epsom and glauber salts, flour of brimstone, assafœtida, camphire, jesuits bark, antimony, copperas, and sundry other drugs, and India and European goods. Tbctf.

N. B. Said Preston intending for London soon, desires all that are indebted to him above six months, to discharge the same immediately, to prevent further trouble.

Just imported in the Eagle, Robert Tomlinson, and the last ships from London, and to be sold by

BENJAMIN KENDALL,

In Chestnut-street, almost opposite the Three Tuns,

BRoadcloths, shaloons, camblets, damasks, grandurels, a neat assortment of linen handkerchiefs, silk ditto, mens and womens leather gloves, and mitts, a neat assortment of mens, womens, and childrens thread and worsted stockings, womens thread and cotton mitts, a large assortment of ribbons, ferrits quality binding, bobbin, scarlet and lettered gartering, laces, fans, &c. buckram, yellow canvis, marking ditto, cruels, Irish linen, cambricks, lawns, wig cawls, barbers ribbon, raw silk, sewing ditto, ozenbrigs, womens black horse-hair hats, silk and hair ditto, different colours, a variety of knit breeches and waistcoats in patterns, an assortment of pins, common & White-chapel needles, Durnford's loose pinns, ivory combs, coat and waistcoat metal buttons, waistcoat horn ditto, sleeve buttons, mens and womens thimbles, plain and India waiters, writing paper, parchment, quarto bibles, maps, pocket looking-glasses, trunks in nests, steel and other shoe and knee buckles, carpenters and joiners tools, shoemaker's ditto, a large assortment of cutlary, &c. rasps and files, drawer and desk furniture, rose 3d. and 4d. nails, sprigs, trunk nails, hob nails, chaise brass nails, brass scale bottoms, scale beams jack chain, brass and iron bolts, coffee-pots, brass warming ditto, morters, pewter dishes, plates, basons, hard metal spoons, tea ditto, arched clock glasses, flat-irons, taylors irons, iron padlocks bench, barbers, and hand vizes, fire shovels and tongs, hard ring horse locks, polished steel candlesticks, ditto neat steel snuffers and stands, taylors coloured thread, F & FF gunpowder, bar lead, eight day clocks, silver watches, timothy grass, and red clover seed, with sundry other goods, too tedious to mention.

Imported by the Captains Bolitho and Duncan, from London, by

WILLIAM MORRIS, junior,

And to be sold at his store, next door to Joseph Saunders, in Water-street,

BLankets, rugs, kerseys, plains, superfine and fine broadcloths, napt coating, white flannel, striped linseys, womens short cloaks, an assortment of worsted and yarn hose, muffatees, worsted and silk caps, fine and superfine camblets, damasks, tammies, superfine durants, everlastings, sampler canvas, slacks and cruels, calimancoes, yd. wd. florettas, corded poplins, nonpareil, shaloons, checks, womens black horse-hair hats, chipt hats, small looking-glasses, a variety of pins, writing-paper, silk and hair twist, mohair cord, flat death head buttons, Barcelona handkerchiefs, childrens morocco pumps, Whitechapel needles, horn combs, ivory ditto, japanned snuff-boxes, plate fashioned coat and breast buttons, an assortment of shoe and knee-buckles, pattern sleeve-buttons, a variety of ivory, bone and buck handled knives and forks, sciffars, shears, pistol capp'd knives, penknives, &c. small bar lead, duck, swan and goose shot, ozenbrigs, princes linen tandem double silesias, single silesias, pistol lawns, German whited long lawns, white and brown buckrams, yd. wd. and 7-eights tandem garlix, fringed diaper table-cloths, Flanders bed-ticks, coloured Scots handkerchiefs, demy cambricks, patches of cambricks, clear lawns, printed calicoes, purple ground printed cottons, printed linens, blue and white pin work, 6 qr. cossaes, 7-eights and yd. wd. Irish linens, diapers, 9-eights wide Russia sheeting, 9-eights wide Irish ditto, 9-eights wide Irish dowlas, flaxen Russia linen, 3 qr. yd. wd. yd. and 3-eights linen checks, 7 8ths and yd. wd, cotton ditto, dy'd thicksets, cotton velvets, corded demity, yd. wd. flowered ditto, blue and mixed cotton romals, new and lungee romals, bordered bandanoes, black persian taffeties, china taffeties, narrow pretties, Dutch tape, diaper tape, coloured and thread tapes, bobbin, mens tann'd sattin stitch'd top gloves, coloured, green and purple sattin ditto, womens crimson sattin gloves, ditto mittens, womens Bath lamb mittens, coloured ditto, glazed coloured lamb mittens, lutestring silk handkerchiefs, white persians, black 10 penny single ribbons, black 8d. paduasoy ditto, black and white 8d. sattin ditto, 6d and 4d. ferrits, 3 yard silk laces, stay cords, braids, galoons, cloth, light and crow coloured sewing silks, gartering sorted, narrow shoe quality, London and white stay quality, coloured thread sorted, Scots thread sorted, superfine broad white russel, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, green tea, watches, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WALTER SHEE, in Front-street, at the corner of Chestnut-street, in Philadelphia, hath opened an office for the insurance of ships and merchandize. All persons who want to have insurance made, may apply at said office, where all risks will be underwrote. Tbc 6 M.

To be sold by

ROBERT *and* AMOS STRETTELL,

At their store in Front-street,

CHOICE new rice, Carolina soal-leather, indico, beaver-skins, powder sugar in barrels, coffee, green tea, best Scotch snuff, London and Bristol steel, ingot brass, block-tin, neal'd brass wire, sheet copper, and bottoms for most uses, and in proper dimensions for large stills, copper and cast brass kettles, ship bells, copper boilers, fish-kettles, Dutch ovens, stewpans, saucepans, tea-kettles, coffee and chocolate-pots, brass candlesticks, wine cocks, and one weighing 29 lb. and a half, for a still or large boiler, awl-blades and hafts, broad-axes, and sundry other brazery, cutlery and ironmongery wares; also one hogshead of cutlery to be sold entire, hard metal plates and dishes, candle moulds, velvet and common corks, new mats, window-glass 8 by 10, long pipes, crates of earthen ware assorted.

Ticklenburg linens, brown sheeting, fine 7-eights garlix, silesias, pistol long and clear lawns, fine cambricks, one fine quilted bumhum, printed calicoes, low priced chints, chained sooseys, scarlet, white and green paduasoys, plads, barragons, corded druggets, blue and scarlet velverits, single alopeens, duroys, blue, green and cloth colored broadcloths and shalooons, buttons and mohair, threads, ribbons, womens velvet hoods and bonnets, mens silk caps, scarlet silk, black and scarlet worsted wove patterns for breeches, womens silk hose, mens cotton and worsted ditto. Also an assortment of mens, womens and boys white thread hose, with many other articles not mentioned, all on very reasonable terms. ¶

Imported in the Eagle, and to be sold wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices, by

CHARLES OSBORNE,

Druggist from London, at the Golden Pestle, opposite Mr. Joseph Trotter's, in Second-street,

A LARGE assortment of drugs, chymical and galenical medicines: Also Daffy's elixir, James's powder, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Anderson's pills, Squire's elixir, spirits of scurvy grass, Bostock's elixir, Lockyer's pills, British oyl, Stoughton's bitters, with nipple glasses, pots, pill boxes, vials, &c. &c.

N. B. Masters of ships, not carrying surgeons with them, may be furnished with medicine chests and directions. Families living distant from a doctor, may be furnished also with chests of all sizes, at very low rates. Tbc. 8 Ws.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1757.

NOtice is hereby given to all Persons Possessors of located unimproved Lands in the County of Berks, and Province of Pennsylvania, That unless they, or some Person for them, do appear and discharge the Taxes laid thereon before the Twenty-fifth Day of August next, such Parts of the said Lands will be exposed to Sale on the said Twenty fifth Day of August, to satisfy the same. Tbc. 4 W.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1757.

WHEREAS the Stage Boats and Waggons employed between Philadelphia and New-York, are found considerably advantageous to Travellers, therefore the Subscribers propose to extend the Stage from Philadelphia to Annapolis, &c. and for that Purpose have provided two good Stage Boats, one in the River Delaware, and the other in Sassafras, at Frederick Town; and the Publick are hereby informed, that Jonathan Jordan will attend with his Boat for the first Time at Lloyd's Wharff, on Friday and Saturday, the 15th and 16th of this instant April, and so weekly, and then proceed to Cornelius Carty's, at Reedy Island, where Waggons will be ready to proceed to Frederick Town, to the other Stage Boat, which will proceed immediately to Annapolis, and so continue to do once a Week, if possible.

As this Undertaking is considerably expensive, and will be useful to the Publick, it is hoped it will meet with general Encouragement; and all Persons may depend upon good Usage, and the Stages performed at reasonable Rates, by

JOHN HUGHES, and Company.

N. B. The Land Carriage is but 21 Miles, and a very good Road. Tbctf.

Lately imported, and to be sold by

GEORGE BRYAN,

At his Store in Front-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, for Cash, or short credit,

A VARIETY of Irish Linens, 3 qr. 7 8ths and yard wide; whited Dowlas, Toweling and Diaper Tabling, printed Cottons, Scotch Handkerchiefs, culgee ditto, Taylors Threads, &c. &c.

Likewise Lady's Shades, with and without Hoods.

Imported in the Ship Eagle, Capt. Tomlinson, from London, and to be sold cheap for ready Money, or short Credit, by

BELL and *SWORD,*

At their Store in Front-street, a little below Walnut-street,

A NEAT Assortment of European Goods, suitable for the Season. Also a few Setts of Table and Tea China.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James Howell deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those who have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts proved, that they may be settled, and receive an equal Dividend, as far as said Estate will allow, from

¶ SAMUEL LANDERS, Administrator.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raising 500 Pieces of Eight for finishing the Church, and 250 Pieces of Eight for finishing the Presbyterian Meeting-house in Dover, in Kent County, on Delaware----In the Whole, 750 Pieces of Eight.

The scheme of this Lottery is calculated upon as easy Terms as any hitherto proposed, and with a very laudable Design; it is therefore hoped it will meet with all the Encouragement from the Publick it justly merits.

Number of Prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	250	is	250
1	of	150	is	150
1	of	100	is	100
2	of	50	are	100
15	of	20	are	300
20	of	30	are	600
40	of	10	are	400
760	of	4	are	3040
First drawn,		15	is	15
Last drawn,		15	is	15
First drawn next after the 250			and	15
First drawn next after the 150				
844 Prizes,				
1656 Blanks,				
2500 Tickets, at 2 Pieces of Eight each, are				5000
Out of which deduct 15 per Cent.				

THE Blanks and Prizes are not quite as two to one, and the Deduction very low, and thence the more favourable for the Adventurers. Persons of Credit and Character living at a Distance, and intending to be Adventurers in this Lottery, may have any Number of Tickets by writing to any one of the Managers, but the same must be paid for twenty Days before Drawing. The fortunate Adventurers not demanding their Prizes in six Callender Months after the Drawing is finished, to be taken as generously bestowed for the Use of the Scheme.

The following Persons have undertaken the Management of this Lottery, viz. John Vining, John Clayton, Cæsar Rodeney, and Thomas Irons, Esquires, and William Smyth and William Killen, Gent. who are to give Bond jointly and severally, and be upon Oath faithfully to discharge the Trust reposed in them.

Tickets are to be sold by the said Managers at their respective Dwellings in Kent County. Also by David Finney, Esq; in New-Castle County, and Benjamin Wyncoop and John Rodeney, in Sussex.

The Drawing to begin on the twentieth Day of July next at Dover, or sooner if full; at which Time the Adventurers may be present for their Satisfaction. As soon as the Drawing is over the Numbers and Prizes will be published in the Pennsylvania Gazette.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1757.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, the following Tracts of Patent Land, being in the Province of Maryland, viz.

Story's Meadows, containing 578 Acres, situated in Cecil County, on North-East River, about 120 Acres whereof being fine rich Swamp, may be made into good Meadow, 25 Acres of which being already cleared, and produces Grass equal to any Land in the County, its Situation renders it very convenient for Fishing and Fowling, having an Extent of near a Mile and a Half Front on said River.

Partnership, containing 230 Acres, situated in Cecil County, and within Half a Mile of three Merchant Mills, on the Head of North East River, well watered and timbered, a large Part whereof may be made into good Meadow; hath a large Range for Stock adjoining, and is not more than Half a Mile distant from North East Landing.

Part of Elverton, containing 100 Acres, situated on and near the Mouth of Deer-Creek, in Baltimore County, about one Mile from Rock-Run Landing, on Susquehannah, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Jacob Giles, and Stafford Forge.

Contrivance, containing 100 Acres, situated on the Falls of Patapsco River, in Frederick County, lying in Pipe Creek Settlement, about 18 Miles from Frederick Town, and 35 from Baltimore Town, Patapsco River.------For Title and Terms of Sale, enquire of ENOCH STORY. ¶ Tbc. 3 Mo.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, a commodious Brick House, three Stories high, 18 Feet Front, and about 28 Feet in Depth, with Back Buildings thereto belonging; the Lot extending 75 Feet back to another Street. Also a commodious House and Wharff in the Northern Liberties, near Vine street, the Wharff being 50 Feet on the River Delaware, and extending into the Channel, so that a Ship may lie without grounding at low Water. Where may be had, a Parcel of seasoned Poplar two Inch Planks, Inch and Half Inch Pine Boards, with some Oak Scantling. Any Person inclining to purchase either of the above Premises, may have them on very reasonable Terms, as the Subscriber intends to remove into the Country some Time next Fall; and therefore desires all Persons who are indebted to him, to make speedy Payment; and those that have any Demands against him, to bring in their Accounts to the last mentioned Premises, that they may be adjusted, by WILLIAM RAKESTRAW. Tbctf.

Just imported in the last vessels, Rankin and Duncan, from London, and to be sold very cheap for ready money, by

JOHN ORD,

At the corner of Market and Second-streets.

SUPER and superfine 7 qr. scarlet broadcloth, 6 qr. scarlet drab ditto, buff, yellow, black, blue, green, Saxon green, claret, and a large assortment of cloth coloured ditto, middling ditto, drab ditto, scarlet and blue nap frizes, scarlet and blue coatings, German serges, scarlet, black and blue hair shags, superfine rattinet, shaloons, durants, new fashioned flat buttons, knee-garters, silk and twist to match ditto, a large and neat assortment of gold and silver regimental lace, scoloped plated lace, gold and silver vellom, chain, cord, thread, rich gold and silver coat and waistcoat buttons, best double gilt buttons, plated and washed ditto, black, yellow, and buff English sattins, India grograms, sattins, taffeties and persians, velvet shapes, cotton ditto, camblets, scarlet, black and blue everlastings, alopeens, black russel, flowered ditto, nankeens, crimson, buff, scarlet, yellow and black silk buttons, scarlet, black and blue silk breeches, worsted ditto, buff waistcoats, best Genoa black and crimson velvet, scarlet, crimson, blue, and a large assortment of cloth coloured English ditto, white gauze ribbed and plain silk stockings, black ditto, crimson, blue and spotted silk shags, a large assortment of calicoes, chints, cambricks, lawns, Irish linens, white cotton and thread stockings, and a variety of other goods, suitable for the season. Carolina rosin by the cask. Tbc 6 M.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

June 23, 1757. NUMB. 1487.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

London, November, 1756.

PLAN *of a* COMPLETE HISTORY *of* ENGLAND.

SO many Hiſtories of England have already appeared, that the editor of this performance finds it abſolutely neceſſary to make the Public acquainted with the motives which have induced him to uſher into the world, another work on the ſame ſubject.

The author does not pretend to have diſcovered any authenic records which have eſcaped the notice of other hiſtorians; or to have thrown ſuch lights upon particular facts as muſt alter the received opinions of mankind, touching the material circumſtances of the narration. His aim is to retrench the ſuperfluities of his predeceſſors, and to preſent the Public with a ſuccinct, candid, and complete Hiſtory of our own country, which will be more eaſy in the purchaſe, more agreeable in the peruſal, and leſs burthenſome to the memory, than any work of the ſame nature, produced in theſe kingdoms.

By the enormous bulk and prolixity of every other Engliſh hiſtory that ſtands in any degree of reputation, many a reader has been deterred from learning what every perſon ought to know, and even totally diſcouraged from engaging in the moſt entertaining and uſeful of all rational enquiries.

The author has avoided all uſeleſs diſquiſitions, which ſerve only to ſwell the ſize of the volume, interrupt the thread of the narrative, and perplex the reader. His purpoſe was to compile an hiſtory, not to compoſe a diſſertation.

He has waved all remarks of his own, except ſuch as ſeemed abſolutely neceſſary, that he might not encumber the page, and diſguſt the reader, by anticipating his reflection, and foreſtalling his judgment.

He has forbore to record foreign incidents in which England has no immediate concern; as the deſign is not to publiſh the annals of Europe, but the tranſactions of one people. Neither has he literally tranſcribed every treaty of alliance, and each ſingle decree of parliament, ſo as to form a monſtrous medley of the higheſt enterprizes of power, and the lowlieſt precautions of civil œconomy. Such a work would be a dry, tedious, fatiguing collection of public acts and ſtatutes, rather than a well connected detail of hiſtorical events.

He has been upon his guard againſt that affectation of ſingularity, which is ſo apt to betray an author into a labyrinth of vague conjectures, through which the truth often vaniſhes from his reſearches.

He values himſelf upon being entirely free of all national jealouſy and prejudice; and altogether uninfluenced by that illiberal partiality which has diſgraced the works of many Engliſh hiſtorians. He is ſoured by no controverſy in religion: he is inflamed by no faction in politics. Truth is the object of his enquiry; and candid information the ſcope of his labour.

He pretends to communicate a ſummary idea of the antient inhabitants of this Iſland, as deſcribed by Greek and Latin authors, the only ſources from which we can draw any certain intelligence concerning the original poſſeſſors of Britain.

After a diſtinct detail of Cæſar's deſcent, the progreſs of the Roman arms in England under ſucceſſive emperors, the formation of the province, their improvements in the civil policy of the country, the gradual declenſion of their power, and their final retreat to the continent; he proceeds to deſcribe the firſt dawnings of the Chriſtian faith in Britain; the arrival, ſettlement, character, and genius of the Saxon adventurers: the riſe and progreſs of our conſtitution in church and ſtate; and the changes it underwent in conſequence of the Norman conqueſt.

He mentions every material tranſaction, whether of war or of peace, whether public or private, which might conduce to the illuſtration of the ſubject.

He collects his materials from the moſt authentic hiſtorians, to whoſe works he refers in the margin. He delineates the characters of princes, from the uniform tenour of their public conduct, compared with ſtriking paſſages in private life, which often exhibit the real, naked picture, uncloaked with reſerve, undiſguiſed by formality or diſſimulation.

He records every remarkable improvement in arts and ſciences, which the world has owed to the natives of this kingdom.

He exhibits a ſeparate view of eccleſiaſtical affairs, digeſted into diſtinct periods, from the firſt preaching of Chriſtianity in Britain, to the lateſt regulations of church government.

He has endeavoured to write in a clear, ſuccinct, nervous ſtile; to arrange his materials with accuracy and preciſion; to expatiate on the moſt intereſting circumſtances; and to entertain the imagination, while he informs the underſtanding.

In order to aſſiſt the memory, and ſupply proper pauſes for the attention, he has planned the work into a certain number of books or parts, each comprehending the tranſactions of one important period; and theſe are ſubdivided into chapters, furniſhed with titular contents, that diſtinguiſh every individual ſection or paragraph.

The chronology is aſcertained from year to year, on the margin.

All obſcure alluſions are explained in notes at the bottom of the page; together with the genealogical deduction of every prince's poſterity and marriages, reputed portents, detached events, and private anecdotes; which, tho' tending to elucidate the ſtory, would, if inſerted in the context, diſunite the chain of incidents, and ſpoil the uniformity of the execution.

On the whole, this work is formed upon a plan which was the reſult of the moſt mature deliberation; and has one advantage over all other hiſtories of England; namely, that of being brought home to our own times and obſervation, from the earlieſt age of our hiſtorical credit to the laſt treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

The work will be neatly printed, and contained in three volumes in quarto; with a frontiſpiece, and maps proper for the hiſtory; and the Public may depend on its appearance in the month of February, 1757.

JAMES RIVINGTON, and JAMES FLETCHER, Bookſellers at the Oxford Theatre, in Pater-noſter Row.

Prices of the different Hiſtories of England.

Rapin, with Tindal's Continuation, brought down to the death of George I. 28 volumes 8vo.	£ 8 8 0
Ditto, 5 volumes, folio.	8 8 0
Guthrie, continued by Ralph, to the death of William III. 5 volumes, folio.	10 10 0
Carte, ending at the year 1654, 4 volumes, folio.	8 0 0
The Complete Hiſtory of England, written on the Plan here preſented to the Public, deduced to the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, 3 volumes 4to. in boards.	2 12 6
Ditto, neatly bound in Calf, and lettered	3 3 0

N. B. *Thoſe Gentlemen that incline to have* The Complete Hiſtory of England, *are deſired to ſignify the ſame to* DAVID HALL, *at the New-Printing-Office, in* Philadelphia, *as ſoon as poſſible, that he may know what Number to order. They will be delivered here at a very moderate Advance on the* Sterling *Price.*

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE *for* January, 1757.

To the PROPRIETORS *of the* UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

As Worms are well known to be the Cauſe of various, and often terrible, Diſorders, eſpecially among Children; I have ſent you the following Eſſay on the Nature of thoſe Worms which infeſt the human Body, the Symptoms by which they are diſcovered, and the Manner of deſtroying thoſe noxious Animals; and hope its Uſefulneſs will procure it a Place in your Magazine, which will oblige

Your conſtant Reader and Wellwiſher, *A. K.*

WORMS are living animals, of various ſtructures, forms, and bulks, which are formed in the inteſtines, from the ſeeds of ſome inſects taken with the aliments. Theſe animals are nouriſhed and enlarged by a certain putrid juice, and greatly weaken and injure the body, and its ſeveral functions.

Though perſons at no period of life are abſolutely free from worms, yet they are moſt incident to infants and children, between the time of their being weaned and the fourteenth year of their age.

We find, from experience, that, in the human body, there are various ſpecies of worms, which by the ancient, as well as modern, phyſicians, are divided into three kinds: The firſt are round, ſmooth, and hardly a ſpan in length, by which marks they are diſtinguiſhed from other worms. Theſe have their principal ſeat in the inteſtines, thence proceeding, ſometimes to the ſtomach, and even as far as the mouth, by which means they are often vomited up. Theſe are generally the worms, which, according to Hildanus, are principally formed in children, and are ſometimes found conglomerated in a large ball, and ſecurely lodged in the ilium, whoſe membranes they often corrode, ſo as to penetrate into the cavity of the abdomen.

The ſecond ſpecies are thoſe, which, on account of their broad figure, like a bandage, are called long worms, or tæniæ. They are ſo long as, generally, to exceed two, and ſometimes ten, feet in length. Plauterus obſerved them, in adults, forty feet long. Theſe generally poſſeſs the whole tract of the inteſtines, but eſpecially the ilium, and are, frequently, obſerved without heads and tails; for they are not evacuated whole, but in pieces, reſembling the ſeeds of gourds, or cucumbers, which, according to Spagelius, are nothing but the middle groſs nodes of the worms, remaining after their lateral and membranaceous parts are conſumed by the putrefaction.

The third ſpecies of worms are the aſcarides, or ſmall ſlender animals, which lodging in the ſmall inteſtines, eſpecially the rectum, generally ſo vellicate it, as to produce a teneſmus. They are alſo frequently diſcharged, in incredible numbers, with the excrements.

Worms in the inteſtines are known, if children ſtart in their ſleep, and are affrighted when awaked out of it; if there is an itching in the noſtrils; a fœtid breath; a thirſt; a diſcharge of the ſaliva or ſpittle; a paleneſs of the countenance, with intermediate flushings; coldneſs of the extremities; a turbid urine; an inflation of the belly; ſometimes an exceſſive, and, at other times, a languid, appetite; irregular fluxes, and other ſymptoms of a like nature: But, as theſe ſigns are common to other diſeaſes, ſo there can be no better, nor more infallible, criterion, than the worms themſelves, diſcharged by ſtool.

The ſymptoms familiar to patients of this kind, are very different, according to the parts where the worms are lodged; but they are, frequently, ſo very violent, that ſometimes ſuch convulſions of the limbs are excited, that the vulgar, in the country, too often pronounce the patient bewitched; but more particularly, if the worms are lodged in the ſtomach, they produce nauſea's, heartburns, faintings, toſſings of the Body, grindings of the teeth, deliriums, and, at laſt, even death itſelf. When they are lodged in the ſmall inteſtines, they excite gripes, biting pains about the navel, a voracious appetite, a ſwelling of the belly, and fluxes; and, when they are lodged in the inteſtinum rectum, they produce uneaſy titillations, corroſion, and an almoſt perpetual teneſmus, or almoſt continual, though ineffectual, deſire of going to ſtool.

Worms are frequently accompanied with putrid, anomalous, and ſlow fevers, like thoſe of the quotidian kind; but theſe animals more frequently accompany, or follow, other diſorders, ſuch as the meaſles and ſmall-pox; and not only increaſe the ſymptoms, and impair the ſtrength, but alſo render the diagnoſtic, prognoſtic, and method of cure, highly difficult.

At certain ſeaſons of the year, eſpecially in the autumn, when, under a moiſt and unequal ſtate of the air, catarrhal fevers, meaſles, and ſmall-pox, rage epidemically, worms are, generally, moſt copiouſly generated; becauſe, at that time, the ſtrength of the ſolids being impaired, more peccant and viſcid humidity, diſpoſed to corruption, is accumulated in the body; by which means the verminous ſeed receives more nouriſhment and ſupply. This is alſo the reaſon why infants, children, and women, eſpecially if habituated to a ſedentary life, and a bad regimen, are more terribly afflicted with worms than young perſons, adults, and men; whoſe ſolids being ſtronger, and their circulation briſker, do not ſo eaſily generate peccant and viſcid juices.

As for the cauſes, certain aliments favour the generation of worms; and theſe are ſuch as, partly, produce peccant and putrid juices; and, partly, ſuch as contain the eggs and ſeeds of inſects, which are, with them, conveyed into the body: Of this kind are milk meats, cheeſe, ripe fruits, ſweetmeats, prepared with ſugar and honey, pulſe, farinaceous ſubſtances, and others of the ſame kind; which, above other ſubſtances, contain in them the hurtful eggs of animals; without which there can be no generation of animalcula's in nature.

The Symptoms, as we have already obſerved, differ according to the vigour or tenderneſs of the patients, and according to the different nature of the corrupted matter, and the worms. I have, however, often obſerved, that, if exanthematous fevers, purples, meaſles or ſmall-pox are accompanied with worms, theſe animals not only, generally, diſturb the calm and regular progreſs of ſuch diſorders, but, alſo, induce a coldneſs of the extremities, a weakneſs and inequality of the pulſe, deliquiums, and often death. But this happens more frequently in children than in adults and young perſons. Round worms of variegated colours are almoſt always a bad ſign; for they often aſcend to the ſtomach, and by lacinating its orifices, and ſometimes perforating it, produce epiliptic fits, danger of ſuffocations, and even ſudden death. The tæniæ, or long worms, produce chronical diſorders, and, ſometimes, prove mortal, before it is diſcovered that the patient is afflicted with them. The aſcarides are leſs dangerous; becauſe, being lodged in the large inteſtines, which are not poſſeſſed of ſuch quick ſenſe as the others, they do leſs harm by their corroſion. The ſymptons of patients afflicted with worms are obſerved to be increaſed about noon, and towards the evening; becauſe, at thoſe times, the worms moſt ſtrongly corrode, and bite the nervous canal of the inteſtines, which they find free from aliments.

The CURE.

Though infants, afflicted with worms, are in great danger, yet we are never to deſpair, provided remedies, proportioned to the diverſity of ſymptoms, conſtitutions, and circumſtances, are exhibited ſeaſonably, and in a proper order. But in ſcarce any diſeaſe are ſo different and active medicines extolled, and uſed by phyſicians, as in diſorders where worms are to be expelled or killed; for which reaſon I ſhall briefly ſhew what caution, prudence, and circumſpecttion are neceſſary in exhibiting them.

Firſt, then, among the anthelminthics, or remedies againſt worms, are generally reckoned acids; ſuch as the juice of citrons, oranges, lemons, currants, barberries, and pomegranates, phlegm and ſpirit of vitriol, cream of tartar, wine, eſpecially tartiſh Rheniſh wine, and vinegar: All theſe may be commodiouſly exhibited, where heat, preternatural warmth, and febrile commotions, are complicated; for they not only correct the heat, but alſo excellently reſiſt putrefaction, and avert the dangerous malignity of the ſymptoms.

Among the remedies for worms, are alſo reckoned bitters; ſuch as wormwood, the leſſer centaury, ſcordium, marſh trefoil, rue, and, ſtill more, bitters poſſeſſed of a purgative quality, ſuch as aloes, rhubarb, and coloquintida. Theſe are very effectual againſt worms; becauſe, by their balſamic quality, they partly correct the crude and viſcid matter with which they are nouriſhed; and, by ſtimulating the fibres of the inteſtines, they often evacuate the corrupted humours, together with the worms: They alſo partly correct the inactivity of the bile, which, in children, and patients of a moiſt conſtitution, is, frequently, the immediate cauſe of worms.

Saline ſubſtances are greatly celebrated as anthelmintics; both becauſe they are fatal to the tender ſtructure of theſe animals, and becauſe, by ſtimulating the inteſtines, they promote their diſcharge, eſpecially if diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of water. This principally holds, with reſpect to the neutral bitter ſalts, eſpecially that of Glauber, Epſom, Sedlitz, Egra, and the Caroline ſalt, which, when taken in a proper vehicle, and uſed for a conſiderable time, produce an excellent effect, eſpecially if children and young perſons labour under that ſpecies of worms they call tæniæ, and the broad kind, becauſe theſe

these are not so happily exterminated by purgatives, which produce spasms, as by salts, and saline waters. It is also certain that salts, especially those of the vitriolic kind, have long been justly celebrated as anthelminthics; and the Pyrmont waters, which partake of the subtile vitriol of iron, are so effectual for the cure of the tæniæ and turbinated spiral worms, that the patients are in a short time totally freed from all the symptoms.

If any disorder admits of specifics, these are certainly required in killing and eliminating worms. For these purposes, the best specifics are, among gums, asa fœtida, sagapenum, opopanax and myrrh. Among herbs, tansey, scordium, and wormwood. Among bulbous roots, the various kinds of onions and garlic. Among fruits, bitter almonds, wormseed, and others of a like nature. All which, by their sulphureous and fœtid smell, are peculiarly destructive to worms. And those specifics are so necessary, that unless they are, in a due dose, mixed with the abovementioned medicines, the desired effect is rarely produced.

There still remains another not less efficacious specific taken from the mineral kingdom, namely, quicksilver; which is in a peculiar manner fatal to worms, destroying their vital motion, though the manner, in which it produces this effect, cannot be accurately deduced from mechanical principles. There are various methods of exhibiting this mineral. The learned Dr. Mead, in his Monita & Præcepta Medica, orders a purge of rhubard, with a small quantity of Mercurius Dulcis, which is to be repeated at due intervals; and in the intermediate days to give æthiops mineral, morning and evening. It will also be of service to drink spring water, in which quicksilver has been boiled; and even sea-water alone.

Among other medicines I have used the following pills against worms:

Take of asa fœtida, extract of rhubarb, tansey, depurated aloes, the best myrrh, and mercurius dulcis, each one scruple; of the extracts of saffron and castor, each four grains; make all into a mass, and from every scruple of it make fifteen pills: By taking five, six, or eight of which, according to the age and other circumstances of the patient, I have known many thoroughly cured, though before they were miserably tormented.

But the flat worm requires a different treatment; and the learned Dr. Mead assures us, that from many years experience, he found the following medicine very efficacious:

Take filings of Tin and red coral, of each an equal quantity; pound them together into a very fine powder; of which one drachm, made into a bolus, with conserve of the tops of sea-wormwood, is to be taken twice a day.

By repeating these medicines, worms, so fertile of producing the most terrible disorders in the human body, will be intirely destroyed, and the parts rendered capable of performing their proper functions.

DRESDEN, March 20.

THE Week before last the Duke of Bevern marched out of Zittau with a Body of near 9000 Men, in order to destroy the Dens the Austrians keep upon their Frontiers. In which Expedition he took the Austrian Magazine at Friedland in Bohemia, consisting of 9000 Sacks of Meal, and great Store of Ammunition; and, after making himself Master of Keichenberg, he returned to Zittau. The Van of his Troops, consisting of 150 Hussars of the Regiment of Purkammer, met a Body of 600 Croats, sustained by 200 Austrian Dragoons of Bathiani, at their entring Bohemia, and immediately fell upon them, Sword in Hand, killed about 50 of them, took 30 Horses, and made ten Dragoons Prisoners. The Prussians did not lose one single Man on this Occasion, two of them only were slightly wounded, the Austrians having been immediately put to Flight.

Brussels, March 22. The Letters from Paris confirm the Return of the French Fleet to Brest on the 6th Instant, occasioned by a Hurricane, in which several of the Ships lost their Masts.

March 25. The Dolphin Packet Boat, Captain Cockrill, bound from Helvoet to Harwich, was taken and carried into Calais the 20th Instant, by a French Privateer Snow, of 14 Guns, and 130 Men, called the General Lally, Pierre Sauve, Commander, belonging to Boulogne. The Mail was thrown overboard. The Letters just arrived from France tell us likewise, that the Hanover Packet Boat, bound from Falmouth to Lisbon, has been taken and carried into Brest by the Comtesse de Bentheim, belonging to St Malo.

Copenhagen, March 8. It is reported, that the Treaty of Subsidy between this Court and France, which is near expiring, will be again renewed.

Vienna, March 12. It is looked upon here as a Thing certain, that the Elector Palatine will march a very considerable Body of Troops in our Favour. The Duke of Wirtemberg has, at last, agreed to our taking 6000 of his Troops into our Pay. It is determined to attempt penetrating through Saxony with two great Armies; one under the Command of his Royal Highness Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the other under Field Marshal Brown, who purpose to reach the Oder, and transfer the Seat of War into Brandenburgh.

Dresden, March 12. This City is fortified in such a Manner, that it resembles a Fortress. At little Distances Forts and Batteries are erected, whereon 90 Pieces of Cannon are placed; and the whole is surrounded with an Intrenchment capable of containing, in case of Necessity, a large Body of Troops.

Hanover, March 12. Letters from Treves by this Day's Post advise, that the French are already in Motion on the Frontiers of that Electorate.

Paris, March 18. There are some People here who think that the Armament made at Port L'Orient is not designed for the East-Indies, but may go only Part of the Way, and fall upon St. Helena; the Conquest of which Island, they observe, would prove as great a Detriment to the India Trade of the English, as the Loss of Minorca has been to their Mediterranean and Levant Commerce.

LONDON.

March 26. Some of the small Vessels taken into the Government's Service, are under sailing Orders, to cruize near Shore along the Coasts, for the better protecting of the Coasting Trade.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated March 25.

"Lieutenant Taaffe, for receiving Money to excuse pressed Men, was acquitted."

The Esperance, from Rochelle for Mississippi, laden with Provisions, Bale Goods, and Military Stores, a Letter of Marque, with 59 Soldiers and Seamen, was taken the 14th inst. by the Cæsar Privateer of Bristol.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager was so much indisposed last Sunday as not to attend at Court.

Letters from Lisbon advise, that the King of Portugal has prohibited all his Sailors from entering into the Service of others, upon Pain of having their Effects confiscated, and being sent to the Galleys for ten Years.

The Lisbon Packet, in her Voyage home, was so closely chased by a large French Privateer, that she was obliged to stand away for Penzance in Cornwall, instead of going for Falmouth, and is safe arrived there, having, as it is said, upwards of 100,000 broad Ports on Board.

The Duke of Cumberland, from the Groyne, with two Mails, is taken into St. Maloes.

This Day the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Northumberland, Lord Hertford, and Lord Carlisle, were installed Knights of the Garter at Windsor.

March 31. 'Tis said the King of Prussia has marched his Army in three Columns into Bohemia, in order to execute some important Enterprize.

Letters from Lisbon bring an Account that a violent Shock of an Earthquake was felt there on the first of this Month.

The Neptune, of 90 Guns, is to be a Flag-Ship, and to be commanded by Capt. Everet, at present of the Magnanime.

A great Quantity of Stores and Provisions are preparing to be embarked for the Garrison of Gibraltar.

The Leostoff Man of War has taken a homeward bound St. Domingo Ship of 400 Tons, richly laden, and has brought her safe into Plymouth.

Thursday was buried in the most private Manner, agreeable to his own Desire, the Most Rev. Father in God the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Croydon, in Surry.

We are informed the following Promotions in the Church may be depended upon: His Grace the Archbishop of York will succeed the late Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishop of Salisbury will be removed to York; the Bishop of Peterborough to Salisbury; and the Rev. Dr. Terrick will be appointed Bishop of Peterborough.

Portsmouth, March 30. The Maria Victoria, taken by the brave Capt. Baily, in the Tartar, is a new Ship, was out but three Days, of 386 Tons, 238 Men, 108 Feet by the Keel, 28 Feet broad, 24 Guns on her Deck; the cost, with fitting out, 11000 Louis d'Ors.

DUBLIN, April 5.

Extract of a private Letter from London, March 26.

"The Militia Bill hath passed the Commons without Opposition. Many Papers and Instructions to and from Ambassadors, Governors, Admirals, and General Officers, have been, and are to be laid before the House. By those from Sir B------ K---- at Madrid, it appears that he sent Accounts very early in February 1756, that the French did actually intend to invade Minorca; that they had 12 Ships of the Line compleatly manned and rigged, besides Frigates and Transports, and 16000 Men at Toulon, ready for that Purpose. These Letters have opened a surprising Scene, which will be very strictly enquired into the 19th of April, when there will be a Call of the House, and such Members as do not attend that Day will be taken into Custody. It is confidently asserted, that a Motion will soon be made to have only triennial Parliaments for the future. Upon some Enquiries lately made, a certain great Member said, there was so much Profusion and squandering away of Money of late Years, that even the Stationary Ware of the Government and P--------t amounted yearly to more Money than was granted by Parliament to Queen Elizabeth to oppose the Spanish Armado."

St. CHRISTOPHERS.

Basseterre, May 11. On Monday last sailed His Majesty's Ship Marlborough, Rear Admiral Coates, and the Hornet Sloop of War, with the Fleet under their Convoy, for Jamaica.

The same Day arrived the Ship Middlethorpe, Thomas Baxter, from Hull. She came out with the Fleet, under Convoy of His Majesty's Ship Marlborough, but was separated from the Convoy by bad Weather, in the Bay of Biscay. On Thursday last, about 30 Leagues to the Eastward of Berbuda, he was attacked by a French Privateer of 12 Guns, and 140 Men. His Ship mounted 10 four Pounders between Decks, he had 25 Men, and was well provided with close Quarters. The Action began at One in the Afternoon, and continued till Seven in the Evening, when the Privateer thought proper to sheer off: The Ship's People gave him three Cheers, and the Captain taking up the Speaking-Trumpet, asked him if he would have any more, and desired him to come on board; but he answered by taking off his Cap, and making a low Bow; having, it seems, more already than he could well digest. As soon as the Privateer (according to the modern Phrase) had made herself scarce, Capt. Baxter was sufficiently employed in knotting and splicing his Rigging, and repairing his other Damages, which were very great, as they had engaged all the Time within Pistol-shot. He now thought his Danger was all over; but at Two the next Morning, he was hailed by another French Privateer of 10 Guns, and about 120 Men, who ordered him to bring to, and hoist out his Boat, but the gallant Captain not chusing to understand him, kept on his Course, and the Frenchman not willing to quit, nor daring to engage him in the Night, went Cheek by Joll with him till Five in the Morning; when having taken a thorough Survey of his Force, he ranged boldly up under his Quarter, and gave him his whole Broadside, which the Middlethorpe as boldly returned. This Action, which Capt. Baxter says was smarter than the former, continued till Noon; the Privateer sheering off several Times during the Engagement, to repair, and then coming again along-side. Capt. Baxter, who gives a very modest Account of this Affair, says, he is well assured he must have killed a great Number of Men on board these two Sloops; for he thinks that Vessels of their Force, and manned as they seemed to be, would not have quitted him so easily. He nailed up his Colours to the Ensign-staff before the first Engagement, and was determined that the Ship should sink before he would strike. His Hull is full of Iron Bolts and Bars from the Enemy's Guns, and he has several Shot between Wind and Water. They shot away his Fore and Main-Stays, his Topmast Stays, several of his low Shrouds, and all his Back-stays; his Topsail Sheets, and the Sails he engaged under, were all shot to Pieces. As they fought their Guns between Decks, and could not go upon the Upper Deck to sound the Pump, the Carpenter proposed to scuttle it between Decks to make Room for the Pumpsounder, but the Captain desired him to look down the Hatchway, and when he perceived the Water among the Casks in the Hold, it would then be Time enough for them to think of hoisting out their Boat.

May 21. By a Gentleman arrived from Antigua on Thursday last, there is Advice, that a French Schooner Privateer, of 12 Carriage Guns, and 160 Men, was brought into St. John's on Saturday last. She was taken by His Majesty's Ship Lynn.

May 25. On Sunday last was brought into the Road of Basseterre, a French Sloop, taken by the Brigantine Oliver Cromwell, Capt. Read.

We are assured by private Letters from England, that Admiral Broderick may be daily expected with six Ships of the Line, one Bomb, and four Frigates, for protecting the Trade of these Islands, and to take the Command of his Majesty's Ships in these Seas.

On Monday Night last arrived in the Road of Basseterre, a French Flag of Truce, from Guadaloupe, with a very small Number of English Prisoners. The following are some of the Prizes carried into Guadaloupe between the 17th of April and the 6th of May: Ship Jonathan, George King, from Piscataqua for Antigua; Ship Lark, from Fort-William, for Antigua; Ship Malborough, Tallon, from the Coast of Guinea, with 160 Slaves; two Snows, both bound from Newbury, for Antigua; several smaller Vessels from Virginia; and a small Privateer Schooner belonging to Antigua.

The following Prizes have been carried into Martinico, since the 11th of May, viz. Brig Prince George, George Duncan, from Belfast for Barbados; Ship Champagne, Peter Shores, from Piscataqua for Montserrat; Snow Lark, Wm. Cogghill, from Serralone for St. Kitts; a Sloop, Wm. Colhaun, from Guinea for Barbados; a Sloop, Archibald M'Call, from Virginia to Antigua; Ship Marquis of Lothian, Thomas Jones, from Bonnea for St. Kitts; A Brig, (which came out under Convoy of Admiral Coates) Wm. Pottle, from Pool for Barbados, a Brig, Wm. Anderson, from Lisbon for Antigua, ransomed for 1500 Pistoles; a Sloop,----- Christie, from Surrinam for Barbados; a Sloop,------Hendrick, from Barbados for Virginia; a Sloop,------Goodrich, from Connecticut for Antigua; and a Sloop, Thomas Mace, from South-Carolina for Barbados.

HALIFAX, May 28.

In His Majesty's Sloop Baltimore, Capt. Own, who arrived here last Week from New-York, came Passengers, Capt. Oram, who is appointed to command His Majesty's Ship Success, in the Room of Capt. Rous, who is appointed to command the Arc en Ceil, taken by the Litchfield and Norwich, as are the Officers appointed for said Ship.

Last Saturday arrived here His Majesty's Sloop Dispatch, Capt. Bond, in about 5 Weeks from Portsmouth, and we hear he has brought Dispatches for His Excellency our Governor and Lord Loudoun. In the Dispatch came-------Campbell, Esq; Engineer and Inspector General of all His Majesty's Forts and Garrisons in North-America. We hear it was expected, when the Dispatch left England, that the Fleet of Men of War and Transports, destined for America, would sail in a few Days.

On Tuesday Capt. Rous hoisted his Pendant on board the Arc en Ceil, which is now fitting out with the utmost Dispatch. The same Day Capt. Oram took the Command of the Success.

BOSTON, June 13.

Last Friday was brought to Town the two Scalps (mentioned in our last) and burnt before the Hon. His Majesty's Council, for which a Reward of 600 l. was paid out of the Province Treasury. The Company that went out for this Purpose, sailed from Falmouth the 20th of April last, and having made several Attempts by Sea and Land up Penobscot River, at Isle of Holt, Burncoat Island, Mount Desart, and Gall-Rock, about a League to the Eastward of Mount Desart, where they lay ten Days; on the 26th of May departed from said Rock, leaving their Whale Boat, and Part of their Company, and proceeded in a Schooner to the Northward, up the Bay, about five or six Leagues; and on Saturday, the 28th of May, about seven o' Clock, as they were sailing up a certain Island in said Bay, espied two Indians in a Canoe paddling, whom they called to and offered Quarters, but they refusing, fired upon them, and killed one in the Canoe; the other still striving to get away, they continued firing at him, and he returning the Fire for some time, at last perceiving he had a Shot through his Body, he paddled ashore, took his Gun, and went into the Woods; they pursued and found him dead, scalped him, and came off. One of the Indians was pitted with the Small-pox, which confirms the Account we had last Fall, of the Penobscots having that Distemper among them at Canada.

We hear a Fishing Schooner is arrived at Marblehead which belonged there, and had been taken on the Grand Bank by a Letter of Marque Snow from France, bound to Louisbourg, mounting 4 Guns, with 25 Men. The Master of the Schooner ransomed her for 150 l. Sterling, and went himself with the Snow to Louisbourg as Hostage, till the Ransom be paid. It is said a Number of Blanks were on board the Snow, ready for filling up, to ransom Vessels, the Frenchman expecting to make a good Fare of Ransomers among our Fishing Vessels.

By Letters from Halifax, dated the second Instant, we have Advice, that a Vessel was just arrived there from Philadelphia, the Master of which affirmed, that on his Passage he fell in with 6 French Men of War, about 15 or 16 Leagues to the Eastward of Halifax; upon which Advice, his Majesty's Ship Winchelsea, of 20 Guns, a prime Sailer, was sent out to look into Louisbourg Harbour, and several small armed Vessels were out on the Cruize to make Discoveries. We are also told by the Master of a Vessel that came in here since the Receipt of the foregoing Advices, that just as he came out of Halifax, Capt. Martin arrived there in 7 Weeks from London, and reported, that the Fleet for America was not sailed when he came out.

Wednesday last arrived at Rhode-Island, a French Prize Snow of 6 Carriage Guns, besides swivels, and 36 Men, taken off Bermuda, by the Privateers Brig King of Prussia, Capt. Ross, of Rhode-Island, of 10 Carriage Guns, and 58 Men, and Capt. M'Namara, of Halifax: She is about 150 Tons Burthen, laden with Sugars, Cotton, Coffee, and about 10,000lb. of Indigo. The above Privateers also took at the same Time, a Letter of Marque Ship (Consort with the above Snow) mounting 12 Carriage Guns, and had 60 Men, 300 Tons Burthen: Her Cargo likewise consists

** ACADEMY LOTTERY TICKETS Sold by D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office*.

of Sugars, Cotton, Coffee, and a vaſtly greater Quantity of Indigo, and was left by the Snow laſt Wedneſday, with the Privateers, the Back of Nantucket, bound to this Port, and may be hourly expected. Capt. Roff engaged them both two Glaſſes before Capt. M'Namara came up, and had one Man killed, beſides himſelf and three others wounded.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, June 10.

Laſt Sunday Morning three Indians, who were fed the Day before by a Perſon from Hyndſhaw's Fort, fired upon three Men and 2 Women in a Scow, going over from our Fort at Walpack, to Hyndſhaw's Fort: They killed Stofel Demark, wounded his Wife through both Thighs near the Knee, thought to be mortal, and her Siſter through the Side, grazed the Ribs. On Wedneſday ſome Indians called to our Men, at Cole's Fort, to come out, but being only a Serjeant and 7 Men, they refuſed. The ſame Evening the Indians were heard on the Hills near Hyndſhaw's Fort, which is oppoſite to Walpack.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, dated April 24, 1757.

"Yeſterday a Packet arrived from England, by which we have Advice, that the Duke of Cumberland was embarked for Germany, and that it was believed the Ruſſian Troops would not be allowed to enter Germany, the Danes, Swedes, Poles, and ſome other Powers, being utterly againſt it.------Letters from Gibraltar, Malaga, and Cadiz, by the laſt Poſt ſay, that Admiral Saunders, with 5 Line of Battle Ships, was in Purſuit of two 74 and two 60 Gun French Men of War, which came out of Toulon with Troops on board, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for America, and when the Letters came away, he was within a League of the French, who ſeem'd determined not to engage, if they could avoid it."

We hear that at Day-break on Tueſday, the ſeventh Inſtant, the Dwelling-houſe of one Roger Blameleſs, at Pecanaſink, was burnt to the Ground by the Enemy Indians: That they killed Blameleſs's Son, and it is thought has carried off Priſoner the old Man, and one of his young Children, as they are miſſing, and cannot be heard of: That the Wife and Daughter made their Eſcape through a back Window, and alarmed the Neighbourhood, who quickly aſſembled, and came to the Houſe, where they diſcerned the Bodies of three other Perſons belonging to the ſaid Family, that were burnt with the Houſe.---And that the Party of Inhabitants ſo aſſembled, finding the Track of the Indians, purſued it a conſiderable Way, but at laſt loſt it.

Our Accounts from Albany ſince our laſt, are, That on the 8th Inſtant one other of Rogers's Rangers, who was taken in the Battle Rogers had laſt Winter, came in there from the Enemy, and gave out, That in that Battle there were 23 Whites and 9 Indians killed outright, on the Side of the French: That 39 were dangerouſly wounded, inſomuch that they all died with their Wounds, ſave five; and that when he made his Eſcape, one of them was dying: That he, together with the others his Brother-Priſoners, were carried to Ticonderoga, where there were not above 30 Men poſted (all Invalids:) That he was carried from thence to Montreal, where he was employed in cutting and rafting Timber from the Weſt Side of Lake Champlain, from which Place he made his Eſcape: That the French and Indians at Ticonderoga, when they returned from Rogers's Battle, and afterwards from Fort William-Henry, came in ſcattered, and much dejected, Numbers being killed, and many periſhed in the Woods returning: That Proviſions were very ſcarce among the French, inſomuch that in ſome Places they were reduced to Horſe Fleſh: That Monſieur Montcalm, with a Body of Regulars and Canadians (a few Days before this Ranger made his Eſcape) marched from St. John's towards our Frontiers; but that on ſome Intelligence they had received, two Runners were ſent after them, and the Forces returned.

This Ranger alſo gave out, That it was rumoured in Montreal that two of our Sailors, taken at Oſwego, in Company with one of the beſt Pilots in Quebeck, had cut out of that Harbour a ſmall Proviſion Sloop, and made their Eſcape down the River St. Lawrence, and were not heard of for ten Days or a Fortnight before he came off.

We further learn from Albany, That the Captains Rogers and Ogden, with a Body of Men, about the 6th or 8th Inſtant, went to attack the advanced Guard on this Side Ticonderoga, and coming up to the Place, fired on the Centries, and killed three of them, when a French Officer was ſeen to jump up on the Breaſt-Work, but ſoon fell from thence on the Outſide of the Works by a Ball from our Party: That the Alarm Gun was thereupon fired, and the whole Garriſon ſallied, but being too large a Number for Rogers and his Men to withſtand, they prudently retreated, but not without making Uſe of all advantageous Places in their Retreat to fire upon the Enemy, ſome of whom they are confident to have killed, whilſt they themſelves had only a few ſlightly wounded.

From Fort Edward we have Advice, That on Thurſday, the 9th Inſtant, a Party of Carpenters were ſent out at ſome Diſtance to cut Timber, with about 15 Soldiers to cover them; that the Centries were no ſooner fixed than the whole Body were fired on by a Scout of 60 French and Indians in Ambuſh, which killed and wounded ſeveral of our Men, and that the Remainder got ſafe into Lyman's Camp, ſituated a little below the Fort: That Mr. Lyman directly ordered out three Parties of 30 Men each, ordering their Routs, the one to the Right, another ſomething to the Left, while himſelf with the Third went to the Place from whence the Carpenters were routed, where they found a Path, and following it a little Way, they diſcovered ſome Tracks, when he detached ten out of his thirty to trace it: That Lyman with his 20 Men kept the Path, and ſoon after came upon the French and Indians ſitting down, immediately fired upon them, and took fourteen of their Packs: That they afterwards ſaw them carry off ſome of their Dead and Wounded, and found large Quantities of Blood about the Place, but the Engliſh were too weak in Number to purſue: And, that one Capt. Putman was out on a Scout towards the South Bay, and it was hoped he would meet and entirely diſperſe them.

We are told from Maroneck, that a few Days ago, two Perſons living in that Neighbourhood, being great Intimates, after ſporting ſome Time abroad, repaired to a Publick Houſe, where one of them took down the Landlord's Muſket, and not thinking ſhe was loaded, imprudently preſented it at the other, cock'd and drew the Trigger, when ſhe went off and killed his Intimate on the Spot. He directly reſigned himſelf to Juſtice, and is now confined in the County Goal.

Yeſterday Capt. Ball returned here from a Cruize, but brought in no Prize, having lately met with a large outward bound French Ship of 24 Guns, which he engaged two or three different Times, but to no Purpoſe, the Ship having very heavy Metal, navigated with near 200 Men, and fired in Platoons from the Quarter-deck, which killed the Privateer one Man, and wounded ſeveral others. Capt. Ball afterwards exchanged ſome Shot with a French Man of War.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

Extracts of two Letters from Carliſle, dated the Twelfth and Thirteenth Inſtant.

June 12. "Lieutenant Holliday, with Twenty-five Men, went laſt Week from Fort Loudoun to the Great Cove, where he was attacked by a Party of Indians, and I am afraid we ſhall have but a bad Account of the greateſt Part of them."

June 13. "A Perſon, from Conecochieg, juſt now tells me, that Lieutenant Holliday, and three of his Party, are found dead, and that four more are miſſing: That on Saturday laſt a Woman was carried off by the Indians, a little Way from Jacob Sneevely's, near the Maryland Line: And that Indians are daily ſeen in different Parts of that Settlement."

Extract of a third Letter from Carliſle, dated June 17.

"This Minute an Expreſs, from Fort Frederick, arrived here, with Letters to Colonel Stanwix, informing him of a large Body of French and Indians being ſeen by a Party of the Cherokees at Colonel Dunbar's encamping Place, the other Side of the Great Meadows, with a large Number of Waggons, and other Carriages. Colonel Stanwix marches To-morrow to the Relief of Fort-Cumberland, as, by the Enemy's Courſe, it is ſuppoſed they are deſtined for that Place; I believe he will take as many of the Provincials with him as are, or can be ſoon, in Readineſs.

Lieutenant Baker, who was out with another Party of white Men and Indians, killed five Frenchmen, and took a French Officer Priſoner, who is now at Fort-Cumberland. The principal Man, and Warrior, of the Cherokees, was killed in this Skirmiſh."

From Virginia there is Advice, that Captain Arbuthnot, in His Majeſty's Ship Garland, with the Tranſports under his Convoy, is ſailed from Hampton for South-Carolina.

The Privateer Spry, Captain Bowne, of this Port, in Company with Captain Davis, in a Privateer belonging to New-York, has taken a French Schooner, laden with Sugar, Coffee, &c. bound to Bourdeaux from Martineco, and carried her into St. Chriſtophers.

On Saturday laſt the Ship Fanny, Captain Gardner, arrived here from Newry. On his Paſſage he was taken by a Bayonne Privateer, of 22 Guns, and ranſomed for One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling, after being ſtripped by the Enemy of what was valuable. The ſame Privateer had before taken the following Veſſels, viz.

The Snow Bella, of Whitehaven, Captain Middleton, bound to Rappahannock, in Virginia, from Dublin.

The Snow Falmouth, of Glaſgow, Captain Robertſon, bound to the Iſle of May and Rappahannock, from Glaſgow.

And the Antelope, of Biddeford, Captain Brayley, bound to Newfoundland. The Veſſels were all ſent to Bayonne.

By the HONOURABLE
WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq;
Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS under a *Continuance* of divine Judgments, the Minds of a People ſhould be repeatedly, and more earneſtly, called upon, to make the warmeſt Applications to the Throne of Grace, as it may reaſonably be concluded, from ſuch a Continuance, that they have not made a due Improvement of former Judgments, by making them the Means of *learning Righteouſneſs*; AND WHEREAS the wiſeſt Nations have ever thought it their Duty, when the Hand of Heaven was more particularly ſtretched out againſt them, to ſet apart particular Seaſons, for a more publick and ſolemn Humiliation of themſelves before the LORD their Maker; AND WHEREAS ſuch a Conduct ſeems at preſent more eſpecially to be our Duty, when our Mother Country is involved in a heavy and calamitous War, by an unnatural Combination of *European* Powers againſt her, and theſe her *American* Colonies bleeding under the murderous Outrages of the *Heathen* on our Borders, equally threatning the Deſtruction of the *Britiſh* and Proteſtant Intereſt. WHEREFORE, upon weighty Conſideration of theſe Things, I have thought fit, by the Advice of the Council, to appoint *Friday*, the Eighth Day of *July* next, to be obſerved throughout this Province, and Counties under my Government, as a Day of publick Faſting, Prayer, and Humiliation before the LORD OUR GOD. AND I do exhort, and ſtrictly enjoin all his Majeſty's loving Subjects, within the Province and Counties aforeſaid, to obſerve the ſaid Faſt, with becoming Reverence and Devotion; to abſtain from all ſervile Labour on that Day, and to join in moſt fervent Supplications to Almighty GOD, that he would be pleaſed, thro' the infinite Merits and Interceſſion of his Son JESUS CHRIST, to forgive us our Sins, both national and private; to avert the Puniſhments juſtly due to them; to give us Grace, for the Amendment of our Lives; to relieve us from the Calamities we groan under; to bleſs His Majeſty's Arms both by Sea and Land, and eſpecially the Expedition under His Excellency the Earl of *LOUDOUN*, wherein we are ſo nearly concerned, that it may be the Means of ſecuring to us, and our lateſt Poſterity, the ſolid Enjoyment of laſting Peace, pure Religion, and all our other ineſtimable Privileges, as *Britons* and Proteſtants. AND laſtly, I do recommend it to the ſeveral Miniſters of the Goſpel to compoſe Prayers and Sermons ſuitable to the Occaſion, to be uſed in their reſpective Churches and Places of Worſhip on that Day, and to publiſh this Proclamation to their Congregations immediately after divine Service, on ſome of the LORD's Days preceding the ſaid Faſt.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, *the Thirteenth Day of* June, *in the Thirtieth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Seven.*

WILLIAM DENNY.

By His Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

☞ The Drawing of the ACADEMY LOTTERY will begin peremptorily on Wedneſday the 29th of July, to which Day the Managers are obliged to poſtpone it, having had no Account of ſome of their Tickets ſent Abroad for Sale. There are but a few Tickets now in the Hands of the Managers, and thoſe that are inclined to become Adventurers, are deſired to be ſpeedy in applying for them, otherwiſe they will be diſappointed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Recovery, Robert Stevenſon, from New-Caſtle on Delaware, and Londonderry.
Ship Fanny, Archibald Gardner, from Newry.
Sloop Polly, Peter Adams, from North-Carolina.
Sloop Frances, William Gibbons, from Bermuda.

TO be SOLD, by publick Vendue, on Saturday next, the 25th of this inſtant June, at eleven a Clock in the Forenoon, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, A likely NEGROE LAD, about eighteen Years of Age. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Dutch Servant Girl's Time, who has eight Years to ſerve. Enquire of Archibald Eaſkins, living in Spruce-ſtreet, Society Hill, Philadelphia. ¶

DESERTED from the Firſt Pennſylvania Regiment, the following Soldiers, belonging to Capt. Work's Company, viz. John Baſlick, born in Philadelphia, 26 Years of Age, five Feet ſeven Inches high, wears brown Hair, fair Complexion, ſpeaks loud and faſt, writes a good Hand, and has a Counterfeit Diſcharge with him.

Abraham Freehold, born in Ireland, 30 Years of Age, five Feet five Inches high, wears ſhort black Hair, one of his Shoulders is higher than the other.

Richard Mercer, born in Ireland, 25 Years of Age, five Feet ſeven Inches high, much marked with the Small-pox, wears ſhort brown Hair, and ſpeaks ſlow.

Whoever apprehends ſaid Deſerters, and brings them to any Officer of the aboveſaid Regiment, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward for each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

PATRICK WORK.

Philadelphia June 23, 1757.

DESERTED from Captain Hambright's Company, in the Auguſta Regiment, on the 14th Inſtant, Abraham Vernon, born in Pennſylvania, about five Feet ten Inches high, 25 Years of Age, well ſet, and of a freſh Complexion. Whoever ſecures ſaid Deſerter in any Goal of this Province, or delivers him to any Officer of ſaid Regiment, ſhall have *Two Piſtoles* Reward, and reaſonable Expences, paid by JOHN HAMBRIGHT, or JAMES YOUNG Paymaſter. ¶

To be LETT,

THE Houſe in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near the State-Houſe, where his Excellency JOHN-TINKER, Eſq; lately dwelt; together with the Garden, Coach houſe, Stables, &c. very ſuitable and commodious for a private Gentleman. Enquire of John Roſs, in Second ſtreet. The 3 M. ¶ 5s.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Wedneſday the 13th Day of July next, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, a commodious new Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, with a convenient Piazza, &c. and 17 Acres and Three Quarters of Land thereto belonging. One other Lot of Land adjoining the aforeſaid Lot, containing 13 Acres and an Half, with a choice Piece of Meadow Ground in the Back Part of each of the aforeſaid Lots, ſituate on the great Road leading from Philadelphia to Germantown.

Likewiſe one other Lot of Land, containing 21 Acres and 44 Perches. Alſo one other Lot adjoining, containing 17 Acres and 100 Perches. And a Back Lot of Land adjoining, containing 30 Acres and 50 Perches, ſituate on the Road leading from Germantown great Road into Wiſſahickon Road; all which ſaid Lots were late the Eſtate of John Naglee, and will be ſold in Parcels, or in the Whole, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers, being ſeized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

WANTED,

TWO or Three ENGLISH MINERS, that can be recommended as capable honeſt Men, will be informed where to meet with Employ in a Lead Mine (and have ready Caſh for their Work) by applying to the Printers hereof. ‡ 5 Ws.

Cheſter, June 20, 1757.

BY *Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by way of publick Vendue, about Twelve a Clock, on the Twenty-third Day of July next, on the Premiſes, a certain Meſſuage, or Tenement, and Lot of Land thereunto belonging, ſituated in the Borough of Chicheſter, alias Marcus-Hook, in Cheſter County; bounded on the Weſt by New-ſtreet, on the North by a Road leading to Cheſter, and on the Eaſt and South by Lands of Robert Moulder and Thomas Derrick; containing by Computation about three Quarters of an Acre; late the Property of David Derrick; ſeized and taken in Execution by*

⊕ 4 W. JOHN FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Whitemarſh, June 22, 1757.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, the 25th of laſt Month, a ſmall darkiſh red Milch Cow. The Owner is deſired to deſcribe her other Marks, prove his Property, pay the Charges, and take her away. ¶ NATHAN SHEPPARD.

To be SOLD by
ATTWOOD COWMAN,
Next Door to the Tun, in Water-ſtreet,

CHOICE Madeira Wine, Spirits, Rum, Indigo, Muſcovado Sugar, Indian Corn, &c.

CHOICE Paſture, near Philadelphia, to be lett by the Week, for Cows or Horſes. Alſo good Graſs, near ready for mowing, to be ſold by the Acre, for one or both Crops. Enquire of BENJAMIN LOXLEY, near the Drawbridge.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1757.

THE Subſcribers to this Paper, whoſe Years are up, are requeſted to make Payment for the ſame.

And whereas Notice has been repeatedly given to thoſe who are many Years in Arrear for this Gazette to pay, and little or no Regard has been had thereto, this ſerves to advertiſe ſuch, for the laſt time, that if they do not clear off their reſpective Arrears in three Months from this Date, they will not only be no longer ſerved with this News-Paper, but will be immediately, after that Time, ſued for what is due to FRANKLIN and HALL.

N. B. No Subſcriptions will be taken in for this Gazette without Five Shillings being ſent with each Subſcription, which will be allowed when Payment is made at the End of the firſt Year; nor will any Advertiſements from diſtant Places be inſerted, unleſs the Money accompanies them.

ALL Perſons indebted to David Hall for Stationary, are requeſted to pay.

THOSE Perſons whoſe Numbers proved fortunate in the New-Caſtle Lottery, and were purchaſed of David Hall, are deſired to call for their Prize Money.

Lately published in New-York, and to be sold by WILLIAM DUNLAP, *at the* POST-OFFICE, *in Market-street, Philadelphia (Price One Shilling)*

A TREATY with the Shawanese and Delaware Indians, living on and near the Susquehanna River. Negociated at Fort-Johnson, in the County of Albany, in the Province of New-York, by the Honourable Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronet, His Majesty's sole Agent, and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Confederate Nations of Indians, their Allies and Dependents. (Published from the original Records) By Order of His Excellency JOHN Earl of LOUDOUN, Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North-America, &c. &c. With a PREFACE, explaining the Rise and Progress of the said Treaty.

ALSO (Price One Shilling)

A NEW EXERCISE, to be observed by His Majesty's Troops on the Establishment of Great-Britain and Ireland. By His Majesty's special Command.

LIKEWISE (Price One Shilling and Three-pence)

A MEMORIAL of some of the Part Owners and Proprietors of the Patents of Minisink and Waywayanda, bordering on the Crown-Lands in the Colony of New-York, that lie between those Patents and the true Boundaries of New-Jersey. In Behalf of themselves, and the other Owners and Proprietors of the Patents ranging with the said Patents of Minisink and Wawayanda, between Hudson's and Delaware Rivers: Respecting the Controversy between the Colonies of New York and New-Jersey. (Published by Order of the General Assembly.)

[N. B. *Those who have any of the Publications respecting the said Controversy, which were printed in the Life-time of the late Honourable* JAMES ALEXANDER *Esq; would do well to purchase this Memorial, as it is done in the same Form, and with the same Type as those were, and proper to be bound together.*]

Just published, and to be sold by WILLIAM DUNLAP, at the Post-Office, in Philadelphia (Price 1 s. 6 d.)

THE *Detection Detected*: Or, A VINDICATION of the Rev. Mr. DELAP, and *New Castle Presbytery*, from the Charges of INJURIOUS REASONINGS, and FALSE REPRESENTATIONS, exhibited against them by the Rev. Messieurs GELLATLY and ARNOT.

By ROBERT SMITH, Minister of the Gospel at Pequea.

To which is prefixed, a LETTER to the Author on the same Subject, from the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL FINLEY, A. M. Minister of the Gospel at West-Nottingham.

Ps. lvi. 5. Every Day they wrest my Words.

Gal. iv. 17. They zealously affect you, but not well; yea, they would exclude you, that you might affect them.

Rom. xiv. 20. For Meat destroy not the Work of God.

Isa. viii. 20. To the Law and to the Testimony: If they speak not according to this Word, it is because there is no Light in them.

Where likewise may be had,

A few of Watts's Lyric Poems, and a neat Edition of his Psalms, with musical Notes fitted to each Psalm.

TO be sold, by Thomas Kemble, the Plantation whereon he now lives, in Burlington County, West-Jersey, lying on the Road that goes from Burlington to Mountholly, about four Miles from the former, and three from the latter, containing about 460 Acres of good Land, about 150 Acres of which has been plowed for some Time; also about 50 Acres of good Meadow, which has been mowed some Time, and 40 more may be easily made; all the rest of the said Tract is well timbered; there is on said Place a good large Dwelling-house and Kitchen, with a good Well at the Door, a large Barn, and sundry other Buildings, with three good bearing Orchards, containing between 4 and 500 Trees; also another young Orchard, containing 500 Trees, which is beginning to bear: Said Place is exceedingly well watered, and lies within two Miles of Ancocus Creek, from which any Flat or Boat may go to Philadelphia. Any Person inclining to purchase said Plantation may apply to the Subscriber, where they may know the Conditions, which will be very easy for the most Part of the Money that the said Place may be sold for. THOMAS KEMBLE. * 3 Ms.

Lately imported, and to be sold by

GEORGE BRYAN,

At his Store in Front-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, for Cash, or short credit,

A VARIETY of Irish Linens, 3 qr. 7 8ths and yard wide; whited Dowlas, Towelling and Diaper Tabling, printed Cottons, Scotch Handkerchiefs, culgee ditto, Taylors Threads, &c. &c.

Likewise Lady's Shades with and without Hoods.

Imported in the Ship Eagle, Capt. Tomlinton, from London, and to be sold cheap for ready Money, or short Credit, by

BELL and *SWORD*,

At their Store in Front-street, a little below Walnut-street,

A NEAT Assortment of European Goods, suitable for the Season. Also a few Setts of Table and Tea Chins.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of James Howell deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those who have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts proved, that they may be settled, and receive an equal Dividend, as far as said Estate will allow, from

¶ SAMUEL LANDERS, Administrator.

To be SOLD by

MOSES STANDLEY,

At the House and Stores of William Masters, on the South-side of Market-street, in Water-street, viz.

RUM, sugar, melasses, good wines, tea, coffee, salt, Indian corn, oats, bar iron, lamp-oil, logwood, lignum-vitæ, brimstone, pipe and hogshead staves, cotton, sundry dry goods, &c. &c. Tbc. 3 M.

Lately imported from Liverpool, and to be sold by

HUMPHREY ROBINSON,

At his store in Front-street, a little above Arch-street, and opposite to Mr. William Callender's, very cheap for ready money, or three months credit, the following goods, viz.

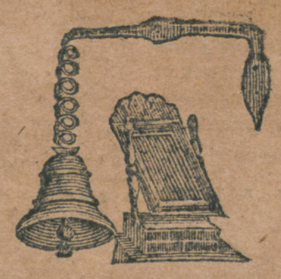
YARD wide Irish linens, superfine silk ginghams, striped ditto, cotton hollands, white jeans, pillow fustians, silk and muslin handkerchiefs, Scots ditto, printed linen ditto, 3 qr. linen checks, yard, 3-eights, and 6 qr. cotton ditto, Turkey plad, 6 qr. 6 qr. and half, 7 qr. and 8 qr. bed ticks, silk and worsted plad, fine florettas, fine worsted diamond, fine crimson Hussars shag, fine drab hair and scarlet shapes, barragons, black and drab cotton thicksets, printed linen and cotton gowns, counterpanes, quality binding, worm, crimson, wash and rose bed lace, Turkey and scarlet gartering, men and womens plain worsted hose, mens ribbed ditto, dark and light ground chints, a neat assortment of figured and plain ribbons, silk and firret laces, a neat assortment of womens fans, womens shoes, Morocco ditto, &c. &c. Tbc.

Just imported from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WEST,

At his store, in the House of Mr. Walter Shee, the corner of Chestnut-street, in Front-street,

BEARSKINS, naps, kersies, brodcloth, shaloons, calimancoes, worsted damasks, red and blue halfthicks, spotted rugs, scarlet flannel, and striped linseys, felt hats, sewing silk, garters, pins, bed bunts, ozenbrigs, cambricks, lawns, muslins, mens, womens and boys worsted hose, cotton ramals, and linen handkerchiefs, striped blankets, bar lead, and steel, &c. tbc. 3m.



Imported from London, and to be sold by

JOHN ELLIOT, Cabinet-maker

In Chestnut-street, the Corner of Fourth-street,

A Neat assortment of looking glasses, viz. Piers, sconces and dressing glasses, joiners and sadlers furniture, &c. Fine worsted patterns for jackets, thread and cotton stockings. Looking glasses new quicksilver'd, or framed, in the neatest manner. He supplies people with new glasses to their own frames, and gives ready money for broken looking-glasses, and compleatly fixes up house bells and cabbin bells in the neatest and most convenient manner as done at London, with cranks and wires, which are not liable to be put out of order, as those done with pullies.

N. B. Said Elliot has on hand a few books, intituled, Second Thoughts concerning War. Tbc.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Peacock Bigger, late of Charles-Town, in Maryland, deceased, by Bond, Bill, or otherwise, are desired to pay immediately; and those who have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted by MARGARET BIGGER, Executrix, in Philadelphia, or to BEALE BOARDLEY, Esq; in Baltimore County, Maryland.

Mrs. Bigger has for Sale, at her House, in Church-Alley, Philadelphia, Copper Stills and Kettles of sundry Sizes, a large Boiler, fit for a Brewer or Dyer, and sundry Utensils, fit for a Coppersmith, Tinman or Brazier.

Where also may be seen,

The TERMS on which will be SOLD,

ONE Quarter of a Lot in Charles-Town, at the Head of Chesopeak Bay, bounded on one side by Northeast River, and is the nearest Part of the Lot adjoining the publick Wharff in said Town, on which Quarter stands a Still-house, built of Cedar, three Years old, 59 Feet and a Half by 26 and a Half clear, having 16 Cedar Cisterns, 2 Return, and 1 low Wine Cistern, all tight, besides two Stills, Pumps, Buckets, &c. and a tight Cedar Cooler, supposed one of the largest in America, with a good Well and Pump in the Still-house, convenient to said Cooler. The largest Still will contain between 14 and 1500 Gallons, and the other about 200 Gallons. Also a new framed House, 27 Feet and a Half by 13 Feet 4 Inches clear, with a good Stone Cellar under it, 26 Feet by 12 Feet 3 Inches. Likewise a small Piece of publick Ground joining to the aforesaid Quarter, and between it and the Wharff aforesaid, whereon stands a convenient Store-house, 29 Feet and a Half by 19 and a Half, within eight or ten Yards of the Houses aforesaid, having likewise a good Stone Cellar under it.

Also to be LETT or SOLD, the Dwelling-house, Lot, Store, &c. of the late Peacock Bigger, in Charles-Town aforesaid. The House is fit for a Tavern or Storekeeper. Tbctf.

At WHITE's *Upholstry Warehouse*,

The Crown and Cushion, facing the Coffee-House, in Front-street, Philadelphia;

ALL Kinds of Upholsterers Work is done after the newest Fashions, as in London, and at the lowest Prices. Likewise Drums of all Sorts (made to the King's Standard) Colours, Standards, Halberts, Spantoons, Enfign Staves, &c. Also Tents and Marquees, Belles des Armes, Trench Tents, Horsemens Ditto, Field Bedsteds, Tables, Stools, Valeeces, Havre Sacks, Napsacks, Cartouch-boxes, Mat-tasses made of Hair, and all Kinds of Field Equipage.

Said WHITE has a fresh Parcel of Paper Hangings.

N. B. He will bottom Chairs for Joiners, and take their Work for Pay. Tbc. 3 Mo.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raising 900 Pieces of Eight, for buying a house for a Free-school in Reading, in Berks county, for the benefit of the youth of the said town, and for finishing the Lutheran Church there.

Number of prizes.	Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of 400	is	400
1	of 300	is	300
1	of 200	is	200
1	of 100	is	100
2	of 50	are	100
10	of 30	are	300
20	of 20	are	400
50	of 10	are	500
912	of 4	are	3648
1	First drawn,		26
1	Last drawn,		26
1000	Prizes,		
2000	Blanks,		
3000	Tickets, at 2 Dollars each, are		6000

The tickets are sold by the following persons in Reading, managers of said lottery, viz. Abraham Brosius, William Hottenstein, Adam Witman, Peter Weiser, Nicholas Seitfinger, Alexander Klinger, Henry Kahn, Michael Hollig, John Barr, and Christopher Witman; who have given bond, and are upon oath, that they will truly execute the trust reposed in them.

In Philadelphia the Tickets are also sold by Mr. Henry Keppely, Merchant in Market-street, Mr. Nicholas Brosius, in Arch-street, and Mr. Jacob Fister, in Race-street. In Germantown, by Mr. George Smith, opposite the Printing-office. And in Lancaster by Mr. John Barr.

As soon as the drawing is finished, the list of the prizes will be put in the English and Dutch News Papers, and will be paid off immediately, after the deduction of 15 per Cent.

To be sold cheap for ready money, by

THOMAS PASCHALL,

At the Cross-cut Saw, opposite the Church, in Second-street,

SAwmill and cross cut saws, smiths anvils and vizes, guns, frying-pans, dripping-pans, iron pots and kettles, chafing dishes, broad axes, adzes, hatchets, hammers, steel and iron compasses, iron squares, plane-irons, augers, gimblets, center and wimble bitts, socket chissels and gouges, long and short firmers, mortoising chissels, hooks and hinges, H and HL ditto, dovetail and T hinges, variety of files and rasps, sash-line and pullies, chalk lines, foot and two foot rules, flat and round plate bolts, fire-shovels and tongs, bellows, chimney-hooks, plain and brass ball iron candlesticks, stock-locks, brass and iron cupboard ditto, bench and hand vizes, White's best hand, tennent, sash, dovetail, compass and key-hole saws, saw-plates for frames, saw-sets, clock-case hinges and locks, prospect and splinter locks, brass knob and drawback chamber-door locks, plate and spring closet locks, thumb-latches, brass knob ditto, sheep sheers, coffee-mills, box and flat-irons, curry-combs, horse-brushes, and mane-combs, brass bag locks, gun locks and flints, drawer locks, padlocks, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d nails, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6d sprigs, 2, 3 and 4d clout nails, 2, 3 and 4d trunk nails, 8 and 14 ounce tacks, white tinn'd ditto, brass chaise nails, chest locks and hinges, rule-joint hinges, brass H hinges, brass and iron desk hinges, setts of desk locks, bed castors, brass tea-table dowood screws, coffin handles, a good assortment of handles and escutcheons, brass and iron tea-table catches, joiners pincers, brass knobs and cloak pins, glass supports, fish-skin, English glue, bricklayers and plaisterers trowels, wire and wooden mouse-traps, chepping-knives, skinners round knives, scythes, garden shears, taylors ditto, straw knives, razors, scissars and small shears, drawing-knives, table knives and forks, pistol capp'd and cutteau knives, seal and Barlow penknives, butchers knives, large brass counter scales, two pound and small ditto, gold scales and weights, bookbinders rollers, callopers, pyers, horse-locks, collar and sail needles, taylors bodkins, knitting-needles, key-rings, spurs, wig springs, cheese-tasters, cork-drawers, snuffers, fish-hooks, marking-irons, setts of letters to stamp with, mens and womans thimbles, sugar cleavers, curtain rings, bed screws, spoon moulds, tooth drawers, harness buckles, shoe and knee buckles, shoemakers sizesticks, hammers, knives, pincers, nippers, punches, tacks, awl-blades and hafts, double gilt watch chains and keys, polished steel ditto, silver and polished steel seals, and common keys and seals, silk and leather watch strings, temple and common spectacles, fine paper and pearl snuff-boxes, enamelled and common ditto, draw tobacco boxes, steel and japanned ditto, flesh brushes, horse and chair whips, whipcord and silk lashes, wool cards, corks, brimstone, allom, copperas, tuftick, logwood, red wood, indigo, verdigrease, chalk, allspice, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, tea, coffee, chocolate, Indian blankets, bearskins, naps, shaloons, tammies, durants, cambletts, fustians, faggathies, everlastings, calimancoes, red flowered, white and striped flannel, black blue and cloth coloured taffety, black sattin and paduasoy, black, white and pink coloured persians, silk and cotton caps, chints, calicoes, printed linen and cottons, cambrick, lawn, muslin, holland, Irish linens, cotton and linen checks, ozenbrigs, felt hats, hat trimmings, writing paper, ink-powder, buckling combs, mohair and sewing silk, metal, horn and mohair buttons, garters, bobbing, tape, thread, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Paschall continues to follow the hatting business as usual. Tbctf.

Just imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, and the Jane, Capt. Ross, from London, and to be sold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his store in Front-street, near Chestnut-street, and opposite Mr. John Armit's,

FIne and superfine broad-cloths, cross barr'd yard-wide stuffs, corded poplins, new figure and figur'd half-ell grazets, worsted damasks and camblettees, crape and best baladine sewing silk, taffety, paduasoy and sattin ribbons, figur'd ditto, plain and striped love ditto, and gauze lace, bobbin, holland diaper and Manchester tapes, pretties and nuns thread, 4d and 6d ferrets, 2 and 3 yard ferret and silk laces, 6-qr. 7-qr. and 8-qr. cotton ditto, white and colour'd stay tapes, stay cord, braid and galloon, wire and mould shirt buttons, ivory and horn combs, sealing-wax and wafers, calimancoes, tammies, durants, mohair buttons and silk twist, mens and womens worsted hose, mens silk ditto, worsted, cotton and silk caps, womens short cloaks, cotton bindings, stay, shoe and London worsted quality ditto, striped, lettered and scarlet gartering, colour'd and number thread, mens, womens and youths gloves, duffils, halfthicks, frizes and shaloons, playing cards, felt hats, green, blue and spotted rugs, blankets, striped duffils, coatings, kerseys and swanskins, mens and womens horse whips, English bed ticks, 7 eights and yard wide Irish linen, brown and white russia sheeting, plain and cruddled russia linen, 3-qr. and 7 eights garlix, slick dowlas, brown and white buckram, single and double silesias, pistol lawns, russia and clouting diaper, napkening diaper and damask, German and Holland whited long lawns, samplering canvas, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard-wide, and yard and 3 eights linen checks, 7 eights, yard wide, yard and 3-eights cotton ditto, white jeans, plain and striped muslins, broad lawns, pieces and patches cambricks, ditto clear lawns, flower'd and minionet lawns, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, full chints, newest fashioned dark and shagreen ground ditto, cotton and silk romals, plain and bordered bandanoes, colour'd and striped ginghams, peniascoes and nillaes, half ell and ell-wide persian, tapsels and chillaes, black, colour'd and striped India taffeties, India damasks, secketersoy and lungee romals, striped persians and black India paduasoys, bar lead, best London needles, iron knitting ditto, pins, small gilt trunks, steel plate hand-saws and stock-locks, iron snuffers, and best polished steel spring ditto, curry combs, gimblets, brass shoe and knee buckles, Pinchbeck, and steel ditto, brass coat and vest buttons, plate fashioned ditto, buck, sham, stag and cocoa table knives and forks, bone, hunters, and buck butchers, buck cap'd and seal penknives, buffaloe ditto, buck cuttoes, and pistol cap'd knives, burnt bone ditto, razors and drawing knives, sleeve buttons, metal spectacles, and horn jointed ditto, japann'd and metal snuff boxes, iron tobacco boxes, side spring and draw ditto, cut garnet necklaces, womens scissars, trimming and horse ditto, inlaid shell and horn penknives, horn double blade, and stag cast steel blade ditto, newest pattern gilt and silver coat and vest buttons, plated spurs, inkpowder, &c. Tbc.

Counties of Chester and Lancaster.

WHEREAS notwithstanding the repeated Advertisements requiring speedy Payment of the Arrears due to the Proprietaries for Quitrents, we have not yet been enabled to pay more than the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds towards the Proprietaries Gift to the Publick; but being very desirous that the Remainder should be paid as soon as possible, we hereby once more give Notice, that Attendance will be given at the Town of Chester, from Monday the 6th of June to Saturday the 11th; and at the Town of Lancaster, from Monday the 20th to Saturday the 25th inclusive, to receive such Arrearages of Quitrents as remain yet unpaid in the Counties of Chester and Lancaster. As these Journeys are solely intended for the Ease and Conveniency of the Tenants, we have the greater Reason to expect their punctual Attendance, more especially as the Money to be collected is much wanted for the Publick Service, and Distresses must be continued on all Delinquents.

RICHARD HOCKLEY,
Philadelphia, May 12, 1757. EDMUND PHYSICK.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

June 30, 1757. NUMB. 1488.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

MY Duty to His Majeſty, and the critical Situation of publick Affairs at this Juncture, have laid me under the Neceſſity of calling you together before the Time of your Adjournment.

I now lay before you two Letters of the Fourth and Nineteenth of *February*, which I lately received from the Secretary of State; by one of which you will perceive it to be His Majeſty's Pleaſure that I ſhould preſs you, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, to raiſe, with the utmoſt Expedition, as large a Number of Provincial Troops as may be, for the Service of the preſent Campaign, over and above what you ſhall judge neceſſary for the immediate Defence of this Province; and that the Troops ſo raiſed, ſhould act in ſuch Parts as the Earl of *Loudoun* ſhall think moſt conducive to the Service in general.

I likewiſe lay before you his Lordſhip's Letter of the Fifth of *May*, in which, after expreſſing his Concern of the Dangers to which this Province ſtands expoſed for want of a Militia Law, his Lordſhip deſires that I will, in Compliance of His Majeſty's ſaid Commands, apply, in the moſt preſſing Terms, to you, to raiſe at leaſt Five Hundred men, to be added to the Provincial Forces; and I cannot in the leaſt doubt a ready Obedience on your Part, when I conſider that the Security, and very Being, of this and the neighbouring Provinces, ſo much depend on vigorouſly ſupporting the wiſe Meaſures concerted by our moſt gracious Sovereign, for their common Defence and Protection. His Lordſhip is pleaſed to obſerve the ſingular Light this Province ſtands in, when every other Colony has wiſely provided, by ſuch a Law, for its Defence; and I may add, that it ſeems the more extraordinary, when the other Government of the Lower Counties has ſet ſo good an Example. I am the more concerned, when I reflect what Obſervations the King's Miniſters will make on your Conduct, after receiving the Copy of a Militia Bill offered me in your laſt Seſſions, which in ſome Particulars, of great Conſequence, is even more anticonſtitutional than that which was repealed by the King in Council laſt Year.

The Part the Southern Provinces are to take in the Operations of this Campaign, was ſettled between Lord *Loudoun* and the reſpective Governors of thoſe Colonies, as you will ſee by the Minutes now laid before you. It was ſtipulated by me, on the Part of this Province, that Two Hundred of our Provincial Forces ſhould be ſent to *South-Carolina*, with five Companies of the Firſt Battalion of the *Royal American* Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel *Bouquet*; in Conſideration of which, his Lordſhip agreed to leave the other five Companies of that Battalion, under the Command of Colonel *Stanwix*, for the Defence of this Province. It is Matter of great Concern to me, that it has not hitherto been in my Power to comply with my Engagement with his Lordſhip. You are ſenſible, that the Term being lately expired for which the Provincials were inliſted, and they being diſcouraged at their not regularly receiving their Pay, refuſed to continue in the Service, and went off in ſo great Numbers, as to leave Part of the Frontier in a very weak and defenceleſs Situation; but I have now the Pleaſure to inform you, that the Commiſſioners have lately agreed to give a larger Bounty to ſuch as ſhall inliſt, and the Officers meet with Succeſs in recruiting; ſo that I hope the Regiments will ſoon be compleat, and I may be enabled to fulfil my Engagement; which I am perſuaded you will think a very advantageous one for this Province.

The Minutes of the Conference I lately had with the *Indians* at *Lancaſter* are preparing, and ſhall ſoon be laid before you. His Majeſty having entruſted Sir *William Johnſon* with the ſole Management of *Indian* Affairs in the Northern Diſtrict of *America*, this Interview was only acquieſced in by the Earl of *Loudoun* and Sir *William Johnſon*, in Conſequence of a Treaty held at *Eaſton* before his Lordſhip's Arrival in *America*, or my Acceſſion to this Government. His Lordſhip's Letter ſufficiently expreſſes his Sentiments of the Conduct of the People of this Province with regard to *Indian* Affairs; and he is of Opinion, they will ſee it to be their Intereſt, as well as their Duty, to pay Obedience to the King's Commands, and not to interfere with his Prerogative of making Peace and War.

As long as Colonel *Stanwix* is ſtationed on the Weſtern Frontier, it would be for His Majeſty's Service, and that of the Province, to have the Poſt eſtabliſhed on its former Footing.

The Commiſſioners having acquainted me, that the Sum of *Forty-five Thouſand Pounds*, lately ſtruck, is almoſt expended, and the ſmall Remainder appropriated; I muſt recommend it to you to find ſome Means of immediately furniſhing a further Sum for the Payment of the Troops, and the other neceſſary Expences of the Government.

June 6, 1757. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

THE two Letters which you was pleaſed to lay before us, from the Secretary of State, dated the Fourth and Nineteenth of *February* laſt, appear to us circular Letters, which muſt be liable to the different Abilities of the ſeveral Colonies, and the Situation of their Frontiers, and were dated before the large Grant this Aſſembly has lately made to the Crown, as well for the Defence of the Province, as to act offenſively againſt the Common Enemy. The very late Settlement of this Province, compared with moſt of the other Colonies, and the Circumſtances of the People, well known to us, and to which your Honour cannot be wholly a Stranger, added to the preſent Diſtreſs of a long continued Embargo, and the heavy Expence of defending our long extended Frontiers, which in a great Meaſure covers ſeveral other of His Majeſty's Colonies, muſt convince your Honour, that the Aid already granted, and the Men directed by Law to be raiſed and ſupported, are more than our Proportion, and a Burden almoſt too heavy for this young Colony to bear; and however your Honour may judge it your Duty to lay thoſe Letters before us, we make no Doubt the Sums we have already ſo chearfully given, will fully demonſtrate our Loyalty and Affection to the beſt of Sovereigns, and evidently ſhew how deſirous we are, in this Time of War, to afford the utmoſt Protection, our Circumſtances would admit of, to the People we repreſent. We preſume nothing further is expected from us, "than that we would raiſe as large a Number of Provincial Troops as might be, for the Service of the preſent Campaign;" and this was fully and chearfully complied with by us at our laſt Sitting, as we apprehend, to the Satisfaction of the Governor, as well as his Excellency the Earl of *Loudoun*, who was in the Province at the Time your Honour was pleaſed, after long Deliberation, to give your Aſſent to that Bill, which had been clogged and delayed for a conſiderable Time by the unreaſonable Limitations of the moſt arbitrary and unconſtitutional Proprietary Inſtructions.

Your Honour is pleaſed to inform us, "That his Lord-"ſhip, after expreſſing his Concern for the Dangers to "which this Province ſtands expoſed for want of a Mili-"tia Law, deſires that you would apply to us, in the moſt "preſſing Terms, to raiſe at leaſt Five Hundred Men, to "be added to the Provincial Forces." We cannot doubt, from his Exce lency's Activity and Conduct in his Station, of his Concern at the Danger this, as well as the other Colonies are expoſed to; and have Reaſon to apprehend, from his known Juſtice, that had he duly weighed the large Sum of Money already granted by us to His Majeſty, and been fully acquainted with the Circumſtances of the Province, he would have waved preſſing us, at this Time, for an additional Number of Forces. But it ſeems the Reaſon of his Lordſhip's Requeſt is, "the Want of a "Militia Law."---To which we beg Leave to anſwer; If the Province is more expoſed through the Want of ſuch a Law, this Branch of the Legiſlature have nothing to charge themſelves with on that Account. At our laſt Sitting we prepared and offered a Bill for forming and regulating the Militia of this Province, which you ſent down with conſiderable Amendments; theſe Amendments, and the Bill itſelf, have been reconſidered, and lie now before your Honour for your Aſſent; and whenever you ſhall think fit to enact the Bill into a Law, we do not doubt it will prove well adapted to our Circumſtances, and the Defence of this Province. In your late Meſſage, now before us, you are pleaſed to ſay, that "the Bill, in ſome Particulars, of great Conſequence, is even more anticonſtitutional than that which was repealed by the King in Council laſt Year." But if the Bill was ſo anticonſtitutional, we conceive the Governor, from the Duty he owes to the Crown, and that Regard which is due to the People he governs, would have thought it incumbent upon him to point out thoſe "Particulars," which he has not done; and therefore cannot expect we ſhould attempt to anſwer them, as we conceive this Aſſertion is without any juſt Foundation.

Had the Bill been framed with the ſame Spirit that the Amendments thereto were made, we think it might with Juſtice be ſaid, that it was truly "anticonſtitutional." To prove this, a little Attention to one, of the many Amendments, is ſufficient. We know of no Law or Principle in our Mother, or our own, Conſtitution, that has the Appearance of, or can juſtify the "ſubjecting" the Freemen of a whole Community "to all ſuch Articles of War, "Rules, Regulations, Puniſhments and Trials," in caſe of any Neglect, or Breach of Duty, as are impoſed on the mercenary Troops of the Crown, nor do we believe there ever will be, while the *Britiſh* Conſtitution remains free from the Yoke of Oppreſſion.

Your Honour is pleaſed to think, that "the Government "of the Lower Counties has ſet us a good Example" in their Militia Law. What ſhould create ſuch a Fondneſs in the Governor for a Law ſo generally condemned, and that has occaſioned ſo much Diſtreſs and Perſecution among the People, we are at a Loſs to determine, unleſs it be the Favourite Clauſe which inveſts him with the Power of "making and eſtabliſhing ſuch Rules and Articles for "the Regulation of the Militia as he may judge expedi-"ent?"---By which Means the Liberties and Properties of the People are ſubject to his Orders, and dependent on his Pleaſure. The Governor may think this a conſtitutional Law, and worthy our Imitation; but we apprehend he will have a difficult Taſk to perſuade a free People to concur in Sentiments with him.

And ſince the Governor is pleaſed to recommend one Example of the Lower Counties to our Imitation, we beg Leave to enquire, why he has not ſollicited us to tread in their Steps in another? Had we followed the Example of that Government, we ſhould have granted but few Aids to His Majeſty, and by no Means contributed to our own, or their Protection, who are almoſt intirely covered and defended by the Frontiers and military Force of this Province. To what Cauſe the Neglect of that Government is owing, in not contributing their Proportion of Supplies, in this Time of general Danger, when every other Colony in *America* is groaning under the Burden of their Taxes, we ſhall leave others to determine; but certain it is, that thoſe, whoſe Duty it was to ſollicit them, or thoſe, who had the Power of granting them, will be anſwerable to His Majeſty for this extraordinary Omiſſion of their Duty to their King, and the common Intereſt of the Colonies; which we preſume cannot eſcape the Notice of the King's Miniſters much longer, however careful the Governor and Aſſemblies of thoſe Counties may have been to keep their Tranſactions from the Publick View, and thereby load us with their Defect, as that Government may be accounted a Part of this Province, tho' intirely independent, and under a diſtinct Legiſlature. On the contrary, our Conduct has been ſuch, that inſtead of dreading the "Obſervations the King's Miniſters," or his Parliaments will make thereon, we have determined, That all our publick Tranſactions ſhall be faithfully and impartially laid before them.

Your Honour has never been pleaſed to inform us till now, "that you had ſtipulated with Lord *Loudoun*, and "the Governors of the Southern Colonies, when at this "City, that Two Hundred of our Provincial Troops "ſhould be ſent to *South-Carolina*, for the Defence of that "Province," tho' the Aſſembly continued ſitting long after the Date of that Agreement. This, in a Matter of ſo great Importance, is ſurprizing to us, eſpecially when we conſider, that near three Months are elapſed ſince you enter'd into that Engagement. If the Governor was determined to comply with it, to what could this Omiſſion be owing? We cannot reaſonably preſume, that it was from a Conception, that he had the Power of ſending that Number of Troops out of the Province without the Aid of this Part of the Legiſlature. Had he attended to the Bill which was then before him, and afterwards paſſed into a Law, he could not have entertained ſuch an Opinion. The Law enacts, that Three Hundred of the Men ſhall be employed in Garriſon, and the remaining Eleven Hundred in ranging and ſcouting Parties, for the Protection of our Frontier Inhabitants. The Commiſſioners Power, in the Diſpoſition of the Money granted for their Support, was limited to theſe Uſes; nor could they legally have aſſented to defray the Expences of that Engagement without a Law for that Purpoſe. The Governor, it ſeems, had enter'd into the Engagement, and determined to fulfil it by virtue of his Authority only. But he is pleaſed to inform us, that, to his great Concern, "it has not been in his Power to comply with it.---The "Term being lately expired for which the Provincials "were inliſted, and they, diſcouraged from not regularly "receiving their Pay, refuſed to continue in the Service, "and went off in ſo great Numbers, as to leave the Fron-"tier in a very weak and defenceleſs Situation." To whom the Diſcouragement complained of is owing, will readily appear to thoſe who know that Supplies were timely offered and rejected by the Governor, and that it is now near three Months ſince the other Supplies were accepted, and Meaſures might have been taken to recruit the Battalions, as the Terms of the Mens Inliſtment expired.---We have Reaſon to believe, had the Officers been appointed for their Merits only, and recruiting Orders been given at the Time they ought to have been, when the Governor had all the Means in his Hands, the Battalions would never have been greatly defective, but before this time compleat; the Frontier Inhabitants might have received that Protection which the Law intended; and the Engagement enter'd into with his Lordſhip eaſily complied with, had the Governor, at the Time he enter'd into it, thought it a Matter worth communicating to the Aſſembly then ſitting, and obtained their Aid on this Occaſion, which they were ready to have granted. And we cannot help being "concerned, when we reflect what Obſervations his Lord-"ſhip, and the King's Miniſters, will make on the Con-"duct" of thoſe who have ſhewn ſuch a Diſregard to His Majeſty's Service; eſpecially ſhould the Province of *South-Carolina* be loſt for want of the Succour ſtipulated; notwithſtanding we find, by his Lordſhip's Letter, that the Blame has been thrown by ſome Perſon on thoſe who were Strangers to the Engagement.

Upon the whole, we aſſure the Governor, we are ſincerely diſpoſed, notwithſtanding the extraordinary Diſtreſſes of the Province, and the large Number of Men that are neceſſary for our Protection, to aid and aſſiſt the neighbouring Provinces as far as our Abilities will extend. We do heartily approve of this Meaſure, are ſorry a Matter of ſo much Importance, a Matter ſo neceſſary for the Defence of *South-Carolina*, and the general Service, ſhould be ſo long delayed,---and are ready to concur with him, if it is not now too late to anſwer the End propoſed, in enacting a Law which may enable him to fulfil that Engagement with his Lordſhip.

What the Governor intended we ſhould underſtand from the Paragraph in his Meſſage on *Indian* Affairs, we cannot readily conceive. We hope he does not deſign to divert the Province from proſecuting the Enquiry into the *Indian* Complaints, and aſſiſting in ſettling that Peace, which is ſo neceſſary to the Tranquility of the Province, and conciliating the Minds of the Natives to the *Britiſh* Intereſt; eſpecially when it is done in the Preſence, and under the Direction, of the Deputy of the King's Agent.

If this is not the Deſign, as we hope it is not, we are ſorry he ſhould take a Pleaſure in publiſhing a Reflection on the People of this Province, which he muſt be convinced, on a little Conſideration, they do not deſerve. The People of this Province did never, that we know of, interfere "with His Majeſty's Prerogative of making Peace "and War." Their known Duty and Loyalty to His Majeſty, notwithſtanding the Pains taken to miſrepreſent their Actions, forbid ſuch an Attempt. But as it is rendered beyond Contradiction plain, from the Enquiries made

made by your Honour, that the Cauſe of the preſent *Indian* Incurſions on this Province, and the dreadful Calamities many of the Inhabitants have ſuffered, have ariſen in great Meaſure from the exorbitant and unreaſonable Purchaſes made, or ſuppoſed to be made, of the *Indians*, and the Manner of making them.-------So exorbitant, that the Natives complain they have not a Country left to hunt or ſubſiſt in. If to requeſt the Governor, the King's Repreſentative in this Province, aſſiſted by the Deputy of Sir *William Johnſon*, to enquire into theſe Complaints, which aroſe intirely from the Tranſactions of Perſons within this Government, that they may be impartially laid before His Majeſty; Complaints, in the Redreſſing of which our Lives, Liberties and Fortunes, are deeply intereſted; we ſay, if this is "interfering with His Ma- "jeſty's Prerogative, or diſobeying His Commands," then the Governor's Cenſure is juſt; if not, it muſt appear without Foundation. And we are ſo far from being inclinable, was it in our Power, to infringe on the Rights of the Crown, that, on the contrary, we ſhall think it happy for ourſelves and our Poſterity, if, in this Time of Diſtreſs, we can guard againſt the many Attempts on the Peoples Rights and Liberties, and preſerve to the Conſtitution thoſe Principles of Freedom on which it was originally founded.

Before we conclude, we beg Leave to repreſent to your Honour the unhappy Situation of our Frontier Inhabitants, whoſe Diſtreſſes, as we apprehend, ariſe principally from the Want of a due Exertion of the Military Force of the Government. The Recruiting Service has been too much neglected, whereby the Number in each Battalion has not been kept up; the Troops have been detained in the Forts, and not obliged to range and hunt after the Enemy as the Law directs, while they have come in between them, deſtroyed the Inhabitants, and returned unmoleſted. Perſons are put into Offices, and receive their full Pay, who are permitted to follow other Avocations; by which Means the Publick is deprived of their Service, and the People ſuffer.---The Execution of the Law ſeems to us the only Method of affording the People that Protection they are intitled to: Wherefore, we entreat the Governor to give Orders that the Battalions be recruited as ſoon as poſſible, and that the Men be obliged to range the Frontiers in the Manner which ſhall conduce moſt to the Repelling the Enemy, and the Security of the People, otherwiſe the good Deſign of granting the Supplies will be fruſtrated, and the Province left unprotected.

We agree with the Governor, in thinking that the Eſtabliſhment of a Poſt from the Weſtern Frontier will be for His Majeſty's Service, and have appointed two of our Members to agree with a ſuitable Perſon for that Purpoſe.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,

June 17, 1757. ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania,

The REMONSTRANCE *of the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in General Aſſembly met.*

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

THE Houſe being acquainted, as well by an Application from the Merchants of this City, as from their own Knowledge, with the languiſhing Condition of the Trade and Commerce of the Province, occaſioned by the long Continuance of the preſent Embargo, beg Leave to lay this inexpreſſible Grievance before the Governor, and to inſiſt on the Removal of ſo great a Miſchief.

It is now three Months and more ſince this Prohibition was laid on this Port, and almoſt a total Stagnation of the Trade and Commerce of the Province has enſued; And notwithſtanding we conceived it to be illegally laid, and the Merchants had at that Time conſiderable Quantities of periſhable Commodities on board their Veſſels, and in Stores, and the Millers and Farmers much greater manufactured, and ready for Market; yet, as we apprehended it was laid with a Deſign to promote his Majeſty's Service, and the general Defence of *America*, and that it would be of a ſhort Duration, we were content to ſubmit to the Inconveniency, however great and diſtreſſing it might prove, until the good End intended by it ſhould be fully anſwered: But as the Fleet has been long ſince ſupplied with the neceſſary Seamen, and all the Proviſions they ſtood in Need of provided, we cannot ſee the Reaſon or Neceſſity of continuing a Prohibition which your Honour muſt be ſenſible has already greatly diſtreſſed the Inhabitants, and muſt, in a little Time, totally ruin the Trade and Commerce of the Province.

We intreat your Honour to conſider how the Province, under the dreadful Calamities of an *Indian* and *French* War, the Loſs of a Number of its Inhabitants, and the heavy Burden of Taxes, neceſſarily impoſed for the Defence of a long extended Frontier, can be able to ſupport itſelf, much leſs pay her Debts to her Mother Country, and grant Aids to His Majeſty, ſhould the People be longer debarred from the Benefits of Trade.

As a further Motive to prevail on your Honour to relieve this diſtreſſed Community from its preſent unhappy Situation, we beg Leave to repreſent, that the Merchants of this City, at the Time the Embargo was laid, had large Quantities of periſhable Commodities on Hand, and have now near forty Veſſels ready to ſail with Cargoes of Proviſions, a conſiderable Part whereof is already periſhed, other Parts damaged, and the Remainder muſt ſoon be in the ſame Condition, unleſs the Prohibition be immediately taken off.

Alſo, that we are further credibly informed, by Letters from *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, that in thoſe Places the People are in the utmoſt Want of the Neceſſaries of Life, while we abound with them here, and our Bread, Flour, and other Proviſions ſpoiling on the Hands of the Merchants, who are prohibited from relieving the Neceſſities of their Fellow Subjects in the greateſt Diſtreſs.

We hope your Honour, after this impartial Repreſentation of the Circumſtances of this Colony, will not think of continuing this Prohibition any longer, had you a Right to impoſe it; eſpecially as the Embargo is taken off in *New-England*, *Maryland* and *Virginia*, and the Continuance of it here can anſwer no good Purpoſe whatſoever. But when the Governor duly weighs the Extent of his Authority by the Laws of *England*, the Royal Grant, and the Laws of this Province, by which his Power and the Peoples Rights ought to be determined, we conceive he will join in Opinion with us, that this Embargo was illegally laid.

And that His Majeſty and Miniſtry are of Opinion, that the laying of Embargoes, without the Aſſiſtance of the Legiſlature, is illegal and unwarrantable, appears clear from ſundry of their Inſtructions to your Honour and your Predeceſſors, in commanding you to recommend it to your Aſſemblies to lay ſuch Reſtrictions. Had you the Power independent of this Branch of the Legiſlature, theſe Inſtructions would be unneceſſary. And the Parliament of our Mother-Country appears to be of the ſame Sentiments, by paſſing an Act to limit our Trade to ſuch Places as they conceive the preſent State of Affairs requires, who, we preſume, are the beſt Judges of the Neceſſity and Manner of ſuch Prohibitions.

Upon the whole, we apprehend a People cannot be ſaid to be free, nor in the Poſſeſſion of their Rights and Properties, when their Rulers ſhall, by their ſole Authority, even during the Sitting of their Aſſemblies, ſtop the Circulation of their Commerce, diſcourage the Labour and Induſtry of the People, and reduce the Province to the greateſt Diſtreſs.

To conclude, we preſented to your Honour ſuch a Bill as, in our Opinion, would have effectually prevented the Supplying the Enemy with Proviſions in the Time of War, with the leaſt Injury to the People, which your Honour was pleaſed to refuſe your Aſſent to; but inſtead thereof, during that Sitting, ſhut up our Port by a general Embargo, which has been, as we conceive, unneceſſarily continued, till the Province and its Commerce are reduced to the greateſt Extremity.---And therefore, we think it our indiſpenſible Duty, and do inſiſt upon it, in the warmeſt Manner, that you do immediately take off the Prohibition, and ſave the Country from that Diſtreſs and Ruin which muſt otherwiſe attend it.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,

June 15, 1757. ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL forward your Remonſtrance preſented to me laſt Night by Expreſs to Lord *Loudoun*, the Embargo having been laid at his Lordſhip's Inſtance, in Conſequence of His Majeſty's poſitive Orders, as will appear by his Lordſhip's Letters, which I have from Time to Time laid before you.

I am ſenſible of the great Diſtreſs that the Merchants and Farmers muſt be under by the long Continuance of this Embargo, and hope the King's Affairs may permit his Lordſhip to hearken to my Application for their Relief.

You will pleaſe to ſend an Anſwer to my Meſſage of the Sixth Inſtant, in which I communicated his Lordſhip's Demands, and thoſe of the Secretary of State, that it may be forwarded by the Expreſs, as I cannot, with Decency, write to my Lord *Loudoun*, without letting him know your Reſolutions on thoſe Demands.

June 16, 1757. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

*** *For want of Room this Week, another Meſſage from the Governor, with the Aſſembly's Anſwer to it, are obliged to be deferred till next Thurſday.*

HALIFAX, June 4.

Captain Smith, who arrived here laſt Tueſday from Philadelphia, informs, that on Sunday laſt, being off Jedore, about ten Leagues to the Eaſtward of this Harbour, he ſaw ſeven Sail of large Ships, carrying French Colours, which he took to be French Men of War, ſtanding to the Eaſtward, having a Brig and Schooner in Company with them; that a Snow, alſo carrying French Colours, came out from under the Land, gave him Chace for ſeveral Hours, and finding ſhe was like to come up with him, he was obliged to heave 160 Barrels of Bread and Flour overboard, to lighten his Veſſel; but Night coming on ſhe gave over the Chace, and ſtood for the Fleet.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 10.

Saturday Se'nnight the Honourable Edmond Atkin, Eſq; left this City for Wincheſter, to confer with the Cherokees, who are now out on our Frontiers; and we are in Hopes he will be able to prevail on them to ſtay the remaining Part of the Summer.

June 17. Monday laſt came to Town Otaſcite, with 30 Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, who are going to war againſt the French and Indians on the Ohio.

ANNAPOLIS, June 16.

We hear that Two Waggoners were killed by the Enemy near Fort-Frederick on Thurſday laſt.

June 23. The Two Waggoners whom we mentioned to have been killed by the Enemy on the 9th Inſtant, were Peter Falkner and George Long, who were ſhot and ſcalped about a Mile from Fort-Frederick.

On Monday Morning a Number of young Gentlemen of this Place, well armed, went Volunteers from hence, to join what other Force is or may be raiſed for our immediate Defence.

BOSTON, June 20.

Monday laſt a young Lad and a Negro Man were taken Priſoners by the Indians, about 3 Miles from Canterbury, in New-Hampſhire Government.

The ſame Day arrived here the Privateer Brig King of Pruſſia, Captain Roffe, of Rhode-Iſland, and the Privateer Brig Waſp, Capt. M'Namara of Halifax, (as mentioned in our laſt) who brought in with them a fine French Ship, called L'Amiable Jean, of about 250 Tons, mounting 12 Carriage Guns, and had 60 Men, with about 18000 wt. of Indigo, 242 Hogſheads of Sugar, as alſo ſome Coffee and Cotton; was bound from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, and was taken the 25th of May laſt in Lat. 30, deg. and 30 min. and Lon. 60, 54. Capt. Roffe loſt his Armourer in the Engagement; and on board the Prize killed three, and wounded the ſecond Captain.

The Priſoners taken in the above-mentioned Prize inform, That the Brig Dolphin, of Rhode-Iſland, bound from thence to Jamaica; as alſo a Packet-Boat from London to Jamaica; likewiſe a Guineyman, with 350 Slaves, were all taken by Monſieur Palanqui, in a Privateer Snow of 16 Carriage Guns, the latter End of March laſt, off Hiſpaniola, and carried into Cape-Francois.

We hear from the Eaſtward, That laſt Tueſday was ſe'nnight Mr. John Smith at Broad-Bay, being at Work at a ſmall Diſtance from his Houſe, was beſet by 3 or 4 Indians, who killed and ſcalped him, and took his Ax and ſplit his Scull, leaving the Ax in his Head; and then went to his Houſe, where was only his Wife, and her Son ſick in the Bed, whom ſhe was ſitting by; one of the Indians went in and preſented his Gun at the young Man, but miſſing Fire, he took his Knife, and attempted to ſtab him; but the Woman reſolutely took hold of the Indian and turned him out of the Houſe, and faſtened the Door againſt them; telling her Son to take Care of himſelf, who immediately got down into the Cellar and hid himſelf, and ſo eſcaped; but they firing in at a Window, ſhot the Woman, killed her, and then entered the Houſe, ſcalped her, and ſplit her Head with a Hatchet; and plundered the Houſe of Money, Cloaths, Proviſions, and other Things, and went off. The young Man being then ill of a Fever has been ſince ſo bad, that 'tis thought he cannot recover.

We are alſo informed, That the ſame Night a Party of Indians came to the Houſe of one Mr. Elwell, at Meduncock, near Pemaquid, when the People were in Bed, and endeavoured to force open the Door, which they did with ſo much Violence, that the Iron Bar, with which it was faſtened, fell down; but they ſoon got up, and put it in its Place, and the Indians calling to them to come out, and they ſhould meet with good Quarters, they within refuſed, and fired an Alarm Gun through one of the Loop Holes; whereupon the Indians, with ſome light Stuff, ſet Fire to one Corner of the Houſe, and went off; but juſt after it began to blaze, there providentially came a ſudden Shower of Rain, which extinguiſhed the Fire; and the next Morning they eſcaped to a Garriſon.

Thurſday, the 30th of June Inſtant, is appointed by Authority to be obſerved as a Day of Faſting and Prayer throughout this Province.

Sir William Pepperrell, Baronet, by His Majeſty's Council, is appointed Lieutenant General of the whole Militia of this Province; and alſo Captain of Caſtle-William.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated June 3, 1757.

"The Fleet from England, with the Tranſports from Ireland, are not yet arrived. The Speedwell, Captain Bond, went to Sea the 30th of May; the Succeſs, of 20 Guns, ſailed Yeſterday, both to cruize and look out for the Fleet. A Brig arrived here Yeſterday, the Maſter of which made Oath, that he ſaw 9 Sail of large French Men of War on Sunday laſt, ſailing North-Eaſtward, towards Cape-Breton. Captain Rous has ordered the Winchelſea, Captain Hale, of 20 Guns, and Jamaica, Captain Thompſon, of 14 Guns, to go to Sea immediately. We ſail To-morrow, I imagine to peep into Louiſbourg, and alſo to look out for Admiral Holbourn.

P. S. The Ships above-mentioned, are thought to be the Men of War that went to Cape Francois in the Month of March, and are now come ſo far with the Trade from St. Domingo; if true, may be of Service to your Privateers, to venture again more boldly to cruize off of Hiſpaniola.

Saturday laſt, the Embargo was taken off all Veſſels bound from hence for Great-Britain and Ireland, &c.

The following is as exact a LIST *of the Privateers that have been fitted out ſince the Commencement of the preſent War with France, now belonging to the Port of New-York, as we could poſſibly collect. Thoſe marked thus (§) are not yet launched. And thoſe marked in this Manner (*) are at Sea.*

	Guns.	Men.
§ Ship -------, John Amory,	24	200
§ Ship -------, Robert Troup,	24	200
§ Ship -------, Richard Haddon,	18	150
Ship Hercules, Paul Miller,	18	150
Ship King of Pruſſia, Thomas Seymour,	18	150
* Ship Bleakney, James White,	18	150
Ship Oliver Cromwell, John Nickolls,	16	140
§ Ship -------, John Philipſon,	16	140
* Snow Earl of Loudoun, Valantine,	14	120
Snow Dreadnought, Willet Taylor,	14	120
Snow Mary Anne, John Shoals	14	120
Snow Neptune, Harris,	14	120
Snow Cicero, Richard R. Smith,	14	120
* Snow Hornet, James Spelling,	14	120
* Snow Royal-Heſter, Solomon Davis,	14	120
* Snow Revenge, Francis Koffler,	14	120
Brig King George, William Waynman,	12	110
Brig True Briton, Chriſtopher Miller,	12	110
Brig Prince-George, William Murray,	12	110
Brig Pliny, Stoddard,	12	110
Brig Delaucey, Thomas Randle,	12	110
Brig Johnſon, John Grigs,	12	110
Brig Prince of Orange, Thomas Dixon,	12	110
Brig Mary, Pell, (taken)	12	100
Brig Hope, James M'Daniel,	12	100
Schooner Albany, Arent King,	8	60
Sloop Hardy, Grantham (ſuppoſed loſt)	12	100
*Sloop Squirrel, John Jones,	12	100
*Sloop Weeſel, David Fenton,	12	100
*Sloop ---------, Iſaac Sears,	12	100
Sloop George, Peter Haly,	12	100
Sloop Goldfinch, William Dobs,	12	100
Sloop Charming Sally, Joſeph Dwight	12	100
Sloop Fox, John Crew,	12	100
*Sloop Blakeney, Nicholas Horton,	10	80
Sloop Harlequin, Thomas Doran,	8	50
Sloop Tyger, Alexander M'Dougall,	8	50
Sloop Bradſtreet, Bickers, (ſuppoſed loſt)	8	45
*Dogger Decoy,	6	40

The greateſt Part of the above Privateers are now ready for Sea, and ſeveral of them will fall down to the Watering-Place in a few Days.

Yeſterday Morning ſeveral Sloops arrived here from Albany, with a few of Otway's Men, deſigned to keep Garriſon in Fort George, in this City.

By ſeveral Paſſengers who came in the above Sloops we learn, that about a Week ago, 20 Men, with a Serjeant, were ſent out from Fort-Edward, after ſome Deſerters, who ſoon came up with and took three of them, but were afterwards fired upon by about 40 French and Indians, who killed and wounded ſo many of our People, that only 6 of the 20 were returned to Fort-Edward, with the Deſerters; one of which three was hanged at Albany on Monday laſt, and the two others ſhot the next Day.

The ſame Day, a ſmall French Privateer of ſix Guns, was ſent in here by the Hornet, Capt. Spelling, of this Port.

We hear that one Capt. Sears arrived at Norwalk, in Connecticut, laſt Friday, in 13 Days from Halifax, and ſays, that the ſeven French Men of War that were ſeen cruizing off that Place, had put into Louiſbourg.

Captain Iſmiſter, in the Earl of Leiceſter Packet Boat, left Sandy-Hook, on Monday, the Sixth Inſtant; as did alſo on Monday, the 20th Inſtant, the General Wall Packet Boat, Captain Lutwytche, directly for Falmouth.

The Harriot Packet Boat, Captain Bonnell, who arriv'd here the Eleventh of May laſt, and who left the Hook the

*** ACADEMY LOTTERY TICKETS Sold by D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office.*

time time Captain Lutwytche did, we hear, is to touch at Halifax, on her Way home.

We hear from Newport, in Rhode-Island, That on the 20th Instant arrived there a Schooner, David Lindsay Master, bound to St. Kitts from Africa, who in the Latitude of 18 was taken three times in one Day, by three different Privateers; the first of which took out his Mate, all the Slaves, Stores, and every Thing of Value, and gave him the Schooner; the other two Privateers finding nothing but an empty Vessel permitted him to proceed with her.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

Saturday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to the Eighth of August next.

And on Monday the Embargo was taken off here.

Since our last we have had several Letters and Reports from the Westward, relating to the French Army that was said to be marching towards Fort Cumberland, which vary considerably; but what may be depended on, or at least what is most probable, we think, is contained in the two following Extracts, viz.

Extract of a Letter from Carlisle, dated June 22.

"An Express arrived last Night from Fort Cumberland to Colonel Stanwix, on Receipt of which, the Waggons that were loaded, and ready to march this Morning, were unloaded, and discharged; but the Provincials are going to Fort Littleton, and are to march this Day. I am informed, and I believe it is true, that tho' the Enemy have neither Artillery nor Carriages, yet they are a very large Body, and are coming against this Province; whether they will disperse into small Parties, or attack together, I will not pretend to say; but either Way, I am afraid, will prove fatal to the Frontier Settlements."

Extract of another Letter from the same Place, and of the same Date.

"Since I wrote to you Yesterday, an Express arrived from Fort Cumberland to Colonel Stanwix, who brings Advice, that all were well at that Place: That the Body of French had neither Great Guns nor Wheel Carriages with them, and that they seemed, by their March, to be designed for this Province: That it was supposed, when they advanced to our Frontiers, they would disperse into small Parties: And that the Cherokees have brought in two French Scalps from the Walls of Fort Duquesne, besides those mentioned in my last. Above forty Waggons, which were loaded Yesterday with Stores and Provisions, were all discharged this Morning."

On Friday last came to this City Abraham Miller, of Northampton County, and informed us, that he, with his Mother, and one Hannah Snell, were made Prisoners, on the First of last Month, by a Party of twenty Mingoe Indians, two Shawanese, and two Frenchmen: That they were carried up to Diahogo, where the Indians murdered his Mother, and the said Hannah Snell; the one being a fat Woman, and the other, by Accident having broke her Leg, could not travel: That the Indians then proceeded with him, and one George Evets, taken by another Party, two Days Journey farther, to a small Lake; from whence he and said Evets made their Escape in the Night, and came down to French Margaret's, by whom they were kindly received, hid in the Mountains three Days, and supplied with Necessaries; in which Time a Party of Enemy Indians passed by: That after this they were persuaded to stay there, till they should be brought down by Teedyuscung to the Treaty at Easton; but being discovered by a disaffected Delaware, who gave Information of their being there to the Enemy, they came in Search for them; however French Margaret, who had before stood their Friend, and behaved to them like a Parent, again concealed them; told the Enemy that they had gone off by a particular Path; sent out some of her Indians with them to hunt for them, in order to deceive them; and, as soon as they were gone, gave the two young Men a Canoe to go off in, which they accordingly did: And that on their Way down, they met with several of the Parties of Indians returning from Lancaster, who treated them kindly, gave them Provisions, and informed them of a Party of the Enemy, whom, by that Means, they avoided. The said Abraham further informed, that while he was with the Delawares, they gave him many evident Marks of their Inclination of being at Peace with the English, and often expressed the greatest Concern at the Murders that were committed on our Frontiers.

By a Letter from Reading, in Berks County, dated the 25th Instant, there is Advice, that on the Wednesday before there was as dreadful a Thunder Storm as has been known for twenty Years past, which extended over Berks and Northampton Counties: That the Dams of seven Forges, and six Grist-mills, on Manatawney Creek only, besides some in other Places, were broken down by it, and great Quantities of Hay carried away: That in the Heighth of the Storm seven Indians killed and scalped one Trump in Allamingle, and left a Knife and Halbert sticking in his Body: That they made his Wife and Son Prisoners; but that the Woman escaped, tho' pursued so very closely by one of the Savages, that throwing his Tomahawk, it struck her in the Neck, and cut her badly, but the Wound is not dangerous; and the Son some Time after also made his Escape, and got safe in to Fort Lebanon, in Berks County.

In the same Letter it is also said, that in Tulpehocken a Man was killed by the Indians at the very Time that Trump was murdered, between Fort Henry and the Fort at the Northkill; and that the next Evening they carried off a young Woman from the same Neighbourhood.

From Northampton County we learn, that on Thursday last the House of Mr. Broadhead was burnt by the Indians, one John Tidd killed and scalped, and his Body and Face cut in a barbarous Manner, and fifteen Cattle found lying dead about the Place, two others badly wounded, and many more missing. There were four Men in Company with the above Tidd when he was shot, near Mr. Broadhead's, hunting for Horses, but they all escaped. Thirty-two Indians were seen by Captain Van Etten, who went out with a small Party from Fort Hamilton on the Alarm being given, challenged them to come and fight him fairly, tho' he had but nine Men with him, and fired upon them, when it was thought one was killed, tho' at a considerable Distance; on which they all went off.

We hear from Shamokin, that one of the Centries was lately murdered by the Indians, and the Bullock Guard fired upon by them.

In the Maryland Gazette of June 23, it is said, that they had just received Advice there, that the Number of the Enemy from Fort Duquesne did not exceed 300.

We have Advice from Virginia, that 30 Indians left Fredericksburgh the 23d Instant, in their Way to the Frontiers, and gave out, that they were soon to be followed by a large Body, some say 300.

The Captains Condy and Smith, from this Port, are both arrived at Halifax.

*** The Drawing of the ACADEMY LOTTERY will begin peremptorily on Wednesday the 27th of July, to which Day the Managers are obliged to postpone it, having had no Account of some of their Tickets sent Abroad for Sale. There are but a few Tickets now in the Hands of the Managers, and those that are inclined to become Adventurers, are desired to be speedy in applying for them, otherwise they will be disappointed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Frances, William Gibbons, from Boston.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Desdemona, Willock Mackey, for Jamaica.
Ship Charming-Polly, Henry Dunn, for Ditto.
Schooner Adventure, Benjamin Keene, for Montserat.
Sloop Frances, William Gibbons, for Barbados.
Brig Maria Teresa, Jonathan Morecomb, for Halifax.
Snow Muggy, William Allison, for Antigua.
Sloop Thomas, Thomas Morton, for Bolton.
Sloop Polly, Peter Adams, for North-Carolina.
Snow Recovery, Robert Stevenson, for Londonderry.
Ship Hopewell, James Falls, for Ditto.
Ship Fanny, Archibald Gardiner, for Barbados.

CLEARED.

Ship Blakeney, James Moore, to Londonderry.
Snow Baldwin, John Rawlinson, to Liverpool.
Snow George, Robert Hardie, to Barbados.
Sloop May-flower, John Murray, to New-Providence.
Ship Happy-Return, Alexander Stewart, to Londonderry.
Snow Betsey, John Warner, to Barbados.
Ship Prince-William, A. M'Ilvaine, to Londonderry.
Ship Southall, Thomas Rodgers, to Barbados.
Ship Samson, Samson Mifflin, to Newfoundland.
Sloop Hanover, Standfast Wyatt, to Rhode-Island.
Brig Greyhound, William Knox, to Dublin.
Brig Argo, John Campbell, to South-Carolina.
Sloop Samuel, John Pyne, to St. Christophers.
Brig Betsey Ballard, Terence Connor, to Dublin.
Brig Hannah, James Coborn, to Barbados.
Snow Melesent, John Cotton, to Ditto.
Sloop Endeavour, John Gibbs, to Rhode-Island.
Sloop Sea-flower, Samuel Doggett, to Boston.
Snow William, John Thompson, to Londonderry.
Schooner Dove, David Drummond, to South-Carolina.
Sloop Meas, Phillip Hall, to Antigua.
Sloop Charming-Molly, William Douglas, to R. Island.
Sloop Sea-flower, Peleg Shearman, to Ditto.
Sloop Delight, William Peakes, to Boston.
Brig Hannah and Molly, Nathaniel Jenison, to Ditto.
Ship English Oak, John Ruxby, to Dublin.
Schooner Anne, Thomas Bible, to Antigua.
Brig Salley, Joseph Brown, to Jamaica.
Sloop Two-Brothers, William Ashburner, to Antigua.
Snow John and Richard, Charles Jenkins, to Barbados.
Sloop Fancy, William Barnes, to South-Carolina.
Schooner Dolphin, Samuel Barnes, to Boston.
Brig Molly, George Eckles, to Jamaica.
Snow Africa, William Venning, to Antigua.
Snow Nelly, James Harper, to Cork.
Ship Eagle, Robert Tomlinson, to Jamaica.
Snow Prince-George, William Kidd, to Dublin.
Sloop Isabella, Archibald Laws, to Georgia.
Snow Swift, James Ross, to St. Christophers.
Snow Unity, Magnus Bell, to Jamaica.
Sloop Tryall, Stephen Chase, to New-Providence.
Snow Jenny and Polly, John M'Kenzie, to Antigua.
Sloop Nancy, Matthew Jackson, to Jamaica.
Ship Batchelor, James Lone, to Barbados.
Ship Rebecca, Joseph Arthur senior, to Liverpool.
Brig Rebecca and Susannah, G. Nicholson, to Barbados.
Schooner Richmond, Isaac Comron, to Bermuda.
Sloop Polly, George Noarth, to South Carolina.
Sloop Adventure, Richard Wright, to Bermuda.
Snow Mary and Jane, Timothy Tallent, to Lisbon.
Brig William, Walter Rench, to St. Christophers.
Sloop Polly, Peter Adams, to Ditto.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1757.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, whose Years are up, are requested to make Payment for the same.

And whereas Notice has been repeatedly given to those who are many Years in Arrear for this Gazette to pay, and little or no Regard has been had thereto, this serves to advertise such, for the last time, that if they do not clear off their respective Arrears in three Months from this Date, they will not only be no longer served with this News-Paper, but will be immediately, after that Time, sued for what is due to FRANKLIN and HALL.

N. B. No Subscriptions will be taken in for this Gazette without Five Shillings being sent with each Subscription, which will be allowed when Payment is made at the End of the first Year; nor will any Advertisements from distant Places be inserted, unless the Money accompanies them.

ALL Persons indebted to David Hall for Stationary, are requested to pay.

THOSE Persons whose Numbers proved fortunate in the New-Castle Lottery, and were purchased of David Hall, are desired to call for their Prize Money.

To be SOLD,

BY publick Vendue, on Saturday, the 23d Day of July next, A two Story Brick House, and Lot of Ground, on the West Side of Second-street, to be continued on Moyamensing Road, Part of Matthew Johns's Land, belonging to the Estate of John Lee, deceased, where he dwelt, known by the Name of the Apple-and-Hand, and subject to no Ground Rent. The Sale to be held at said House, and to begin at One a Clock in the Afternoon by the Executors.

⊕ MATTHEW JOHNS, *and* SAMUEL KIRKE.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Leacock Township, Lancaster County, on the 10th inst. June, a Dutch Servant Girl, named Catherine Plimlen, about 18 Years of Age, of a fair Complexion, pretty tall and slender, marked with the Small-pox, has some Freckles on her Face, and talks as good English as Dutch: Had on when she went away, a striped Linsey Petticoat, a Shift of eight Hundred Linen, a coarse Apron, Leather Gloves, Calf-skin Pumps, with large Buckles, an English Cap. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so as her Master may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by PETER LERUE. ‖

N. B. Her right Thumb was sore, and bound up.

To be SOLD,

A Likely English Servant Girl, about 17 Years of Age, has three Years and a Half to serve; has been used to both Town and Country Business. Enquire at the New Printing-Office. *

STOLEN, or taken off Pemberton's Wharff by Mistake, on Wednesday the 29th of June, 1757, between the Hours of 8 and 12 o'Clock in the Forenoon, two Barrels of ground Ginger, marked on the Heads with Chalk (Ground Ginger) *one of them the Size of a Bread, and the other of a Flour Barrel. Whoever has taken them, if by Mistake, are desired to bring them to Joseph Saunders, whose Property they are; if stolen, any Person that will give Information thereof to said Saunders, so that he may recover them, and bring the Thief to Justice, shall receive a Reward of Forty Shillings, from*

‡ JOSEPH SAUNDERS.

Baltimore County (Maryland) June 17, 1757.

WHereas Anne, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath again eloped from me her Husband, and run me considerably in Debt; and whereas the said Anne is supposed to be gone to the City of Philadelphia, and may still further involve me, these are therefore to forbid all Persons trusting her the said Anne on my Account, as I hereby publickly declare I will not pay any Debts contracted by her after the Date hereof. EDWARD DAY. *

LATELY came to the Plantation of James M'Kesky, of Nantmell, in Chester County, a large black Horse. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. *

To be SOLD *by*

Moses Standley,

At the House and Stores of Bartholomew Penrose, living in Water-street, near the Draw-bridge, viz.

RUM, Sugar, Coffee, Wine, Tea, Beef, Pork and Mackerel, Bar Iron, Soal Leather, Pipe and Hogshead Staves, sundry dry Goods, New-England Desks, Indian Corn, Bran, at one Shilling per Bushel.

CAME to the Plantation of Patrick Gordon, in New-Providence, near Starr's Ford, on Schuylkill, in Philadelphia County, a bay Mare, with a yearling roan Colt, each of them marked on the near Buttock thus, G R. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them of

PATRICK GORDON. *

STOLEN or strayed, on the 27th of June at Night, from out of the Field of John Neally, at the New White Horse, a large two Year old Mare, 14 Hands high, a light bay, with a black Mane and Tail, a large Star, neither Brand nor Ear Mark, her Tail bat been docked, both paces and trots, and had a Pair of Iron Hopples on. Whoever secures said Mare, and Thief, shall have Three Pounds Reward, or Thirty Shillings for the Mare only, paid by

⊕ JOHN NEALLY.

CAME to the Plantation of EVAN PRICE, near Reading, about the End of May last, a Chestnut sorrel Horse. The Owner is desired to describe his Marks, pay Charges, and take him away. ¶

To be SOLD by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,

In Arch-street,

SUGAR and Melasses by the Hogshead, Coffee and Tea by the Cask, Chest or Dozen.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1757.

RUN away, on the 29th of last Month, from John Stricker, at the Rising Sun, on the Germantown Road, an Irish Servant Girl, named Grace Flannegan, about 19 Years of Age, is short and well set, with very black Hair, and when she speaks turns her Mouth much to one Side: Had on, when she went away, a good blue and white homespun Gown, old red Petticoat, and black Horse Hair Hat. She took a reddish coloured homespun Gown with her, in which she has been seen, also a short blue and white Gown. Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings her home, or secures her in the Workhouse, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, from

¶ JOHN STRICKER.

Chester, June 6, 1757.

TAKEN up, and put in Chester Goal, a Negroe, who calls himself Dick, and says he belongs to Samuel Jones, of Plumsted Township, in Bucks County, who is desired to take him away, else he will be sold in four Weeks from this Date to pay Charges, by SAMUEL SMITH, Goal Keeper. ¶

STray'd or stolen, on the 24th of May last, from Coventry Iron-works, a small dark brown Horse, between 13 and 14 Hands high, 5 Years old, black Mane and Tail, has several Saddle Spots, shod all round, paces and gallops, and carries his Head low. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and delivers him either to Capt. David Jones, on Windsor Road, Robert Grace, or at the New Printing-Office, shall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward. *

Philadelphia, June 9, 1757.

JOHN RELFE,

Intending for England this Month,

DESIRES all those that are indebted to him to make Payment; and those who have any Demands against him, to call and receive the same.

Just imported in the Unity, Captain Bell, from Liverpool, and to be sold by

CONYNGHAM *and* NESBITT,

At their Store, in Market-street,

TEN and eleven Nail Linen Checks, 3 quarter Linen Checks and Stripes, 7 eights, Yard wide, Yard and 3 eights, and 6 quarter Linen and Cotton Checks, Thicksets, Fustians, Demities, Cotton Hollands, Linen Handkerchiefs, coloured Thread, Fillets, Tapes, lettered and Scotch Gartering, Silk and Cotton Laces, Shoe Bindings, &c. &c. Tbc.

Just imported, and to be sold by JAMES CHATTIN, at the Newest Printing-Office, on the South Side of the Jersey Market.

LARGE Family Bibles, Octavo, Twelvemo, and Pocket ditto, Octavo, and 12mo Common Prayer-books, Watts's and Scotch Psalms, Dilworth's and Dyche's Spelling books, Testaments, a large Assortment of Chapmens Books, among which are, Doolittle on the Sacrament, Almost Christian, The great Affize, Divine Breathings, Token for Mourners, 12 Patriarchs, Pearse on Death, Bunyan's Holy War, Saints Pocket-book, Caley on Eternity, Bunyan's Grace abounding, Guthry's Trial of a Saving Interest, Dyer's Golden Chain, Dennance's Plea, Shorter Catechisms, &c. Where may be had all Sorts of Blanks and Stationary as usual. Tbc. 8 W. ⊙

Philadelphia, May 26, 1757.

JAMES SMITH, and JOHN WINTER, of this City, cast Bells of all Sorts; for Churches, Ships, &c. Also Brass Mortar-Pieces, Cohorns, Field-Pieces, &c. Old Bells, &c. re-cast, or old Metal taken in Exchange. The above will be cast to any Weight or Dimensions required, with Ornaments, Coats of Arms, and Mottoes, as good and as neat as any that come from England, at reasonable Rates.

N. B. Ready Money for old Copper, Bell or Gun Metal, and Brass, by said Smith, in Second-street, near the Market, at the Sign of the Founders Arms.

SOLD by

William Wallace and Company,

At the House of Joseph Turner, in Front street,

SINGLE *refined Sugar, at* TWELVE-PENCE *per Pound, and double refined Sugar at* EIGHTEEN-PENCE *per Pound.* * 5t. tbc.

To be SOLD,

A LARGE Brick Meſſuage, three Stories high, Kitchen, Waſh-houſe, Stable, Chair houſe, and Out-offices, compleatly finiſhed, delightfully and commodiouſly ſituated for a Gentleman, or for a publick Houſe. Alſo the Lots of Ground, on Part whereof the Meſſuage and Buildings ſtand; in Breadth on Paſſyunk Road, near the ſouthern Bounds of the City of Philadelphia, 65 Feet, and on the Eaſt End 70 Feet, or thereabouts; and in Depth, fronting Oak-ſtreet, 118 Feet, or thereabouts, nearly oppoſite Captain William Spafford's Rope-Walk; ſubject to Twenty Shillings Sterling per Annum. The Title is indiſputable. For Terms apply to Meſſieurs Kearny and Gilbert, or to John Reily, Conveyancer in Philadelphia. Tbc.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1757.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from the Plantation of Jacob Hynes, of Weſt-Nottingham, in Cheſter County, on the 26th of May laſt, a ſorrel Mare, about fifteen Hands high, four Years old, has a large Star in her Forehead, is a natural Pacer, and wide eared. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN LIVINGSTON, *at Peach Bottom Ferry, in Lancaſter County; William Anderſon, in Londongrove, Cheſter County; or James Huſton, in Philadelphia.* ⊕

Reading, June 16, 1757.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Maſter and Relations of Abraham Richart, a Lad about fourteen Years of Age, lately committed to the publick Goal of Berks County as a Runaway Servant, that unleſs ſome of them do come and pay the Charges, and take him home, he will be ſold out for the Fees, in three Weeks from this Date.

¶ ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Sub-ſheriff.

N. B. He lived with Abraham Teerſtiff, in Lancaſter County.

To-morrow will be publiſhed and ſold by *James Chattin*, at the Neweſt-Printing Office, on the South Side of the *Jerſey Market*. Price *Six Pence*.

ELIXIR MAGNUM: The PHILOSOPHERS STONE found out. Being a certain and infallible Method of extracting Silver and Gold out of the Earth in great Plenty. By Way of Addreſs to the Legiſlative Powers in *North-America*.

Where may be had, juſt publiſhed, Watts's Pſalms, Dilworth's Spelling Book, New-England and Royal Primers. Watts's Divine Songs for Children.

N. B. Ruſſel's Seven Sermons to be ſold at the above Place. ¶

THIS is to give Notice, That WILLIAM THORNE, lately from London, has now opened a School in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, next Door above Mr. Iſrael Pemberton's; where he teaches Writing (in all the Hands now in Uſe) Arithmetick, Vulgar and Decimal, Menſuration, and Merchants Accounts, after the Italian Method, or double Entry. For further Particulars of Character and Capacity of the Subſcriber, Enquiry may be made of Mr. Joſeph Stiles, Schoolmaſter, in Arch-ſtreet, in whoſe School he has been lately Uſher, of Mr. Anthony Benezet, and of Mr. Alexander Seaton, Schoolmaſter, both in Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

To be SOLD, by

Capt. *James Child*,

At his Store in Water-Street,

A Variety of Cotton and Linen Checks, ſtriped Hollands, Ozenbrigs, &c. FF, F Gunpowder, Bar lead, Shot, beſt Sail-cloth, No. 1 to 7, Engliſh Cordage, Cables, Rice, ſingle and double refined Loaf Sugar, and Melaſſes.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Child are deſired to pay.

Juſt imported in the Ship Charming-Polly, Henry Dunn, Commander, and to be ſold by

William and *David M'Ilvaine*,

In Front-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet,

ENgliſh Cheeſe, with an Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon.

All Perſons indebted to William and David M'Ilvaine, are requeſted to make immediate Payment. ¶ 2 Ms.

TEN PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away from the Sheriff of Kent County, on Delaware, about the firſt of May laſt, a certain Tobias Gilder, who is well known, for a conſiderable Time paſt, to have followed the Shalloping Buſineſs from Duck-Creek and Appoquiminy to Philadelphia. He is a luſty fat well ſet Man, about 5 Feet ten Inches high, of a ſandy Complexion, and remarkable for having one Ancle conſiderably bigger than the other. Any Perſon that will take up and ſecure the ſaid Tobias Gilder, ſo that the ſaid Sheriff may have him again, ſhall have Ten Piſtoles, and if brought to Dover, in ſaid County, ſhall likewiſe have reaſonable Charges paid them, by CÆSAR RODENEY, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, June 6, 1757.

DESERTED, on the 4th Inſtant, from Capt. Shippen's Company, in the Auguſta Regiment, John Williams, born in Wales, five Feet five Inches high, 21 Years old, has a ſmooth Face, brown Hair, and looks ſomething like a Sailor: Had on when he went away, a ſmall Felt Hat, almoſt new, old black ſpotted Flannel Waiſtcoat, coarſe wide Trowſers, grey Worſted Stockings, and Braſs Buckles in his Shoes. He was ſeen Yeſterday, between this Place and the Widow Caldwell's Tavern, on the Road to Philadelphia. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid Deſerter in any Goal, or brings him to me, or any Officer of the aboveſaid Regiment, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, and reaſonable Expences, paid by JOSEPH SHIPPEN, junior.

N. B. The ſaid Deſerter paſſes ſometimes by the Name of John Thomas. ⊕

Philadelphia, June 15, 1757.

DESERTED from Capt. Shippen's Company, in the Auguſta Regiment, on the 12th of June inſt. Abraham Billing, a Dutchman, about five Feet ten Inches high, well ſet, black Hair, and dark Complexion: Had on when he went away, a blue Coat, faced with red, flowered Jacket, Leather Breeches, grey Stockings, and Braſs Buckles. Whoever ſecures him in any Goal in this Province, or delivers him to me, or any Officer of the Regiment, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, and reaſonable Expences, paid by ¶ JOSEPH SHIPPEN, junior.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1757.

DESERTED from Capt. Lloyd's Company, in the Auguſta Regiment, Daniel Beaton, an Engliſhman, five Feet three Inches high, well ſet, black Hair, and brown Complexion: Had on, a green flowered Worſted Waiſtcoat, and good red Cloth Breeches. Whoever ſecures him in any Goal in this Province, or delivers him to me, or any Officer of the Regiment, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, and reaſonable Expences, paid by

THOMAS LLOYD.

JOHN BAYLY, Goldſmith,

IS removed from the Houſe wherein he lived in Front-ſtreet, to the Houſe where Mr. Charles Meredith lately lived, at the Corner of Front and Cheſtnut ſtreets, at the Sign of the Teapot, where he carries on the Buſineſs as uſual. Tbc.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WALTER SHEE, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, hath opened an office for the inſurance of ſhips and merchandize. All perſons who want to have inſurance made, may apply at ſaid office, where all riſks will be underwrote. Tbc 6 M.

To be ſold by

ROBERT *and* AMOS STRETTELL,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet,

CHOICE new rice, Carolina ſoal-leather, indico, beaver-ſkins, powder ſugar in barrels, coffee, green tea, beſt Scotch ſnuff, London and Briſtol ſteel, ingot braſs, block-tin, neal'd braſs wire, ſheet copper, and bottoms for moſt uſes, and in proper dimenſions for large ſtills, copper and caſt braſs kettles, ſhip bells, copper boilers, fiſh-kettles, Dutch ovens, ſtewpans, ſaucepans, tea-kettles, coffee and chocolate-pots, braſs candleſticks, wine cocks, and one weighing 29 lb. and a half, for a ſtill or large boiler, awi-blades and hafts, broad-axes, and ſundry other braziery, cutlery and ironmongery wares; alſo one hogſhead of cutlery to be ſold entire, hard metal plates and diſhes, candle moulds, velvet and common corks, new mats, window-glaſs 8 by 10, long pipes, crates of earthen ware aſſorted.

Ticklenburg linens, brown ſheeting, fine 7-eights garlix, ſileſias, piſtol long and clear lawns, fine cambricks, one fine quilted bumhum, printed calicoes, low priced chints, chained ſooſeys, ſcarlet, white and green paduaſoys, plads, barragons, corded druggets, blue and ſcarlet velverits, ſingle alopeens, duroys, blue, green and cloth colored broadcloths and ſhalooons, buttons and mohair, threads, ribbons, womens velvet hoods and bonnets, mens ſilk caps, ſcarlet ſilk, black and ſcarlet worſted wove patterns for breeches, womens ſilk hoſe, mens cotton and worſted ditto. Alſo an aſſortment of mens, womens and boys white thread hoſe, with many other articles not mentioned, all on very reaſonable terms. ¶

WILLIAM BALL,

WHO formerly lived in New-Caſtle County, and kept Tavern there on the Lime-ſtone Road, leading from Newport to New-Garden, now lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and keeps a Publick-houſe, with good Stabling for Horſes, at the Sign of the Duke of Cumberland. ¶

Philadelphia STAGE WAGGON, and *New-York* STAGE-BOAT, perform their Stages Twice a Week.

JOHN BUTLER, with his Waggon, ſets out on *Tueſdays* from his Houſe at the Sign of the *Death of the Fox*, in *Strawberry Alley*, and drives the ſame Day to *Trenton* Ferry, when *Francis Holman* meets him, and proceeds on *Wedneſdays* to *Brunſwick*, and the Paſſengers and Goods being ſhifted into the Waggon of *Iſaac Fitzrandolph*, he takes them to the *New Blazing Star* to *Jacob Fitzrandolph's* the ſame Day, where *Ruben Fitzrandolph*, with a Boat well fitted, will receive them, and take them to *New-York* that Night. *John Butler* returning to *Philadelphia* on *Wedneſdays* with the Paſſengers and Goods delivered to him by *Francis Holman*, will again ſet out for *Trenton* Ferry on *Fridays*, and *Francis Holman, &c.* will carry his Paſſengers and Goods with the ſame Expedition as above to *New-York*. †

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

THOMAS and WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT,

At their new Store, at the Sign of the Sugar Loaf on the Whatff at the ſouth Side of Cheſnut Street, oppoſite to their old Store,

THICKSETS, white jeans, corded demities, holland ſtripes, cotton hollands, hempen ruſſia, 11 nails, 3 qr. and 7 eights, yard wide, 6 qr. linen and cotton checks, linen handkerchiefs, Iriſh linens, bag hollands, Engliſh ozenbrigs, diaper and damaſk napkins, and table cloths, cambricks and lawns, Britiſh ſail cloth, camblets, camblettees, ſilk ſaggathies, duroys, corded druggets, barragon, Bengalls, crape, corded poplins, ſlorettas, calimancoes, white flowered ruſſels, white flannels, taffeties, eil wide perſian, ribbons, ferrets, worſted binding, coarſe, fine, and ſuperfine, broad cloths, buttons, mohair, coloured threads, ſhalloons, tammies, mens and boys felt hats, mens, womens, and childrens gloves, red leather pocket books, ſnuff boxes, looking glaſſes, key ſwivels, cork ſcrews, ſeals, watch keys, womens thimbles, fans, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, leather and braſs ink-pots, gimblets, marking irons, plate cloſet locks, thumb-latches, awl blades, fire ſhovels and tongs, mens and womens whips, iron and braſs candleſticks, joiners hatchets, ſaſh, pannel and hand ſaws, mill ſaws, ſhot, London ſingle refined loaf ſugar, Weſt-India rum, Burlington pork, Philadelphia beef, and ſundry other goods. ⊖

Philadelphia, June 16, 1757.

RUN away on the 4th Inſtant, from Thomas Riche, of this City, a Negroe Man, named Chriſtmas, a very likely Fellow, five Feet four Inches high, or thereabouts: Had on when he went away, a blue Broadcloth Coat, very ſhort, lined with white, Check or Ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowſers, no Shoes, Stockings, or Hat; his Teeth were filed, and can ſcarce ſpeak Engliſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS RICHE.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

LAST Sunday, about 5 o' Clock, was ſtolen out of the Houſe of Mr. John Inglis, near the Draw-bridge, a full Pint Silver Cann, weighing about 11 Ounces, 1 Quarter (as is found by the Weight of the Fellow thereof) with the Family Arms thereon, which is a Lion Rampant in the Body of the Field, and three Mullets over his Head; and for the Creſt, a Lion Paſſent holding a Mullet, with the Motto, *RECTE FACIENDO SECURUS.* Whoever brings the ſaid Cann to the Houſe of the aboveſaid John Inglis, ſhall have the above Reward punctually paid; or whoever can give any Intelligence of the ſaid Cann, ſo that the Thief, he, ſhe, or they, may be brought to Conviction, ſhall have the ſame Reward paid, by JOHN INGLIS, in Philadelphia, or Capt. THOMAS MILLER, in New-York.

If offered to Sale, it is deſired to be ſtopt. ‡

May 24, 1757.

STrayed from the Subſcriber, living in Londongrove Townſhip, in Cheſter County, a black Mare, three Years old, a natural Pacer, about thirteen or fourteen Hands high, her Mane hangs on the near Side, ſhe has wide Ears, a long Tail, not rumpt, the Hair being cut acroſs, hangs down with a roundiſh Bob, neither Brand nor Ear-mark. Any Perſon taking up the ſaid Mare, and ſecuring her, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

§ DAVID CORRY.

STrayed away from Wilmington, the 28th of March laſt, a grey Horſe, about 14 Hands high, can pace, and hand-gallop, and trots out of Hand, ſhod before, trimmed Mane and Fetlocks: Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, or ſecures him, and ſends Intelligence to either Daniel Byrnes in Whitpain Townſhip, Philadelphia County, or to Joſhua Byrnes in Wilmington, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ DANIEL BYRNES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas a certain Hugh M'Gloughlin, came to the Houſe of William Douglas, in the Townſhip of Caernarvon, and County of Lancaſter, on the 29th of October laſt, 1756, and being accuſed of being a Runaway, the ſaid M'Gloughlin watched his Opportunity, and made off, and left in Cuſtody of the ſaid Douglas, a black Mare of a middle Size, has a ſmall Star in her Face, and paces tolerably well; theſe are therefore to deſire the Owner to prove his Property, pay the Charges, and take her away WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in New-garden, in Cheſter County, on the 31ſt of May at Night, an Engliſh Servant Woman, named Diana Lawſon, of middle Stature, brown curled Hair, and generally wears it down, marked with the Small-pox, has ſeveral Scars or Marks about her Neck, occaſioned by the Kings-evil, ſpeaks ſtammeringly, and is much given to ſmoaking Tobacco; ſhe has travelled through moſt Parts of Scotland, and has alſo been in Ireland, with the Army in the Rebellion; ſhe had on and took with her, an old felt Hat above half worn, a brown worſted Gown, and ſtriped linſey Bed-gown, new flaxen Smock, brown linſey Petticoat, and 3 tow Aprons, a Pair of old Mens Shoes, if any: Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by ‡ ISAAC RICHARDS.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

WHARTON and STORY,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. John Reynell's,

BLUE, drab and cloth colour'd ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths, frizes, bea-ſkins, drab plains, red, blue and cloth coloured halfthicks, ſuperfine ratinet and ſhaloons, brown buckrams, black, blue and cloth coloured knit patterns for breeches, ſcarlet, blue, black and cloth coloured camblets, calimancoes, durants and tammies, fine hair grazets, ſilverets, Dreſden and Venetian poplin, worſted damaſks, florets, ſtarrets, chiverets and croſs bar ſtuffs, calicoes, peniaſcoes, ſtriped bengals, ſooſoys, ſooksoys, ozenbrigs, ticklenburg, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, Ruſſia towelling, diaper, princes and dowlas linen, garlix, 7 eights and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, long and piſtol lawn, cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and patches, muſlin, veriety of 3 qr. 7-eights, yard, and yd. & 3 eights wide cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, half and 3 qr. eil mantuas, black, ſtraw and cloth coloured china taffeties, perſian taffeties, black, blue, red and white ſewing ſilk, light and cloth coloured ditto, blue, red, green, coloured and whited brown threads, fine Scots threads, broad and narrow holland and diaper tape, bobbin, white lace and edging, black lace and gauſe, plain and figured ribbons, ſilk and cotton laces, broad and narrow quality binding, ſcarlet Turkey, ſtriped and lettered garterring, plain and bordered bandanoes, gauſe, lungee, new romal and cherconnees handkerchiefs, 3 qr. and 7 eights Scots handkerchiefs, ivory and horn combs, long and ſhort pipes, primmers and hornbooks, ſuperfine long poſt and fools cap writing paper, Holman's ink-powder, wafers, playing cards, mace, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pins, ſewing and darning needles, variety of poliſh'd ſteel, copper and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, white and yellow round and flat coat and veſt metal buttons, Kempſon's gold pattern and glaſs ſleeve buttons, braſs, iron and braſs ball candleſticks, poliſhed and engraved handles and eſcutcheons, buck and bone table knives and forks, Hool's piſtol caſe knives, cuttoe ditto, Barlow and Gold's beſt penknives, ſeal end and braſs handle ditto, buck and bone butchers knives, taylors ſhears, Vigo, Ward and Mercers ſciſſars, razors, men and womens braſs and ſteel thimbles, jews harps, knitting-needles, variety of ſnuff boxes, frying-pans, handſaws, carpenters hammers, broad axes, augers chiſſels, gouges, files, 6, 7 and 8 inch braſs locks, braſs nob ditto, double ſpring cheſt locks, common ditto, cupboard and ſplinter ditto, ſhoemakers knives, braſs inkpots, ſpectacles, with or without caſes, box handle marking-irons, plate bolts, drawing-knives, horn lanthorns, brimſtone, allom, chalk, beſt Engliſh glue, grindſtones, Engliſh quills, tea, coffee, chocolate, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, with cordage, and an aſſortment of ſhip chandlery. Tbcf.

To be ſold by

JOHN LEACOCK, Goldſmith,

At the Sign of the Cup, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia;

VARIETY of Silver-mounted Small Swords, either chaſed, gadroon or fluted, or plain. Likewiſe all Sorts of Gold and Silver Work, at the moſt reaſonable Rates. 3 M.

To be ſold by

CORNELIUS BRADFORD, Pewterer,

At the ſign of the Diſh, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the ſign of the George, wholeſale or retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates, all ſorts of pewter ware, viz.

DISHES and plates of all ſizes, baſons, tankards, quart and pint mugs, porringers, tea-pots, ſugar-pots, culienders, bedpans, ſtool-pans, half-pint and gill tumblers, wine meaſures, ſafefellers, ſpoons, milk-pots, pint and half-pint dram-bottles, flopbowls, and all ſorts of other pewter.

Said Bradford makes the beſt of pewter or block-tin worms, of all ſizes, for diſtilling, as ſhall be ordered, as alſo cranes for hogſheads or bottles, candle molds of different ſizes. All perſons may have pewter mended at a reaſonable price, and ready money given for old pewter, or exchanged for new. Tbc. 3 M.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Queen Ann's County, near Cheſter River, Maryland, on the firſt of June inſt. a Weſt Country Convict Servant Man, named William Higgins, pretends to be a Miller, about 36 Years of Age, about five Feet ſix Inches high, dark Complexion, pretty well ſet, with a down Look: Had on when he went away, an old Bearſkin Coat, ſpotted Yarn Flannel lappelled Jacket, blue Cloth Breeches, white Stockings, Shoes, an Ozenbrigs Shirt, and old Hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ⊙ EDWARD WRIGHT.

To be ſold by EDWARD SHIPPEN, of Lancaſter, the following Lots of Land, &c. for one Half in hand, and the other Half to be paid in twelve Months Time, without Intereſt;

A 50 Feet Bank and Water Lot, on Society Hill, near Captain Woodrop's Stores and Wharff.

A Lot of 26 Feet and a Quarter, on the Hill, between Branſon's Brick Houſe and Captain Lake's Brick Houſe, on the Eaſt Side of Front-ſtreet, ſundry Lots, near Dr. Roan's Houſe, on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, and a Groundrent Lot of 18 Feet and a Quarter, adjoining to ſaid Dr. Roan's Brick Houſe.

Sundry Lots in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New market.

Four Lots of 26 Feet and three Quarters each, lying together in Fourth-ſtreet, below Harrington's, extending 396 Feet, to Fifth-ſtreet.

A ſmall Stone Houſe, one Story high, with a Chaiſe Houſe behind it, on a 20 Feet Lot, near Mr. Willing's Houſe, in Third-ſtreet.

117 Feet of Ground Front on Cedar-ſtreet, and about 300 feet, near Mr. Emlen's Brick Houſe and Gardens.

15 Acres of good Swamp Meadow Ground, within good Banks, on Hollanders Creek, adjoining to Mr. Valentine Stanley's and Dr. Shippen's Meadow.

Four Lots of 20 Feet and a Half by 198 Feet deep, on Vine-ſtreet.

A Stone Houſe, 20 Feet by 18, on German Square, one Story high, with 60 or 80 Acres of Upland, both cleared and wooded, and 8 Acres of cleared Meadow Ground, with a conſtant Stream of Water running through the Meadow.

Two eleven Acre Lots, with Orchards and Meadowing, and Buildings, on Groundrent, near Mr. Renſhaw's, in the Northern Liberties.

Enquire of Edward Shippen junior, and Dr. William Shippen, in Philadelphia. ❀ Tbc 12 W.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]